PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

MAP OF INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

Milk

No. 53,944.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday 2 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th Nov.	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ORIENTAL	6384	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Dec.	ARCADIA	6603	MOOLTAN	9631
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	6384	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	6384	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	6384	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	6394	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	6384	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	6394	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	6394	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	6384	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	6394	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA" sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *7th November*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1906
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1907

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 575. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Doiero	17th Dec. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1907.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.

No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

OCTOBER 5TH 1906.

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ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	80	480	720	300	500
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London *viâ* Marseilles (overland.)	600	†750	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Crosby Hall	4,082	Oct. 8	Oct. 20	Nov. 22	Nov. 10
A	City of Bombay	4,548	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 16
B	Aston Hall	3,880	" 25	Nov. 8	" 21	Dec. 10
A	City of York	7,006	Nov. 1	" 13	" 23	" 23
B	Merton Hall	4,351	" 6	" 19	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
A	City of Karachi	5,000	" 21	Dec. 4	" 16	" 26
B	City of Agra	4,330	" 27	" 12	" 25	" 21
					1907.	1907.
B	Prome	3,626	Dec. 6	" 22	Jan. 3	Jan. 29

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 12th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 15th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 9th Nov.	10 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Forebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 12th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Bussreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on or about 9th Nov.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NUDDEA	3000	19th Nov.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
FUTIALA	3000	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu,
NERBUDDA	3025	17th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

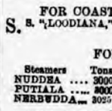
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

8th November, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *viâ* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosco	4,119	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th Dec. 1906.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *viâ* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *viâ* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Damianovich	5,999	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
BASSOON HOUSE, 53, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	1st Class Rs. 600	2nd Class Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By Ordinary Steamers	Saloon Fare.
to Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
+F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
+CHINA	5999	Early March.
+AUSTRIA	7503	Early April.
+A STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

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STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. 1906.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiomet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiomet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. 1906.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	9th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHSTAG	2083	Ible	16th Nov.
GENERAL	2361	Muhlleaner	30th "
SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	14th Dec.
SOMALI	2655	Birch	28th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 13TH OCTOBER, 1906.

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

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XMAS, November 10th, 17th, 24th, and NEW YEAR December 1st, 8th and 15th.
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Parcels delivered *free* to address at low rates.
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HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

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Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
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	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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Lioyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

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The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Y. HARA.
Albert Buildings, *Sub-Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

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READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE

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In ordering two more of your EXTINGUISHERS, I am pleased to inform you of the great service they were to us on the 25th of this month as undoubtedly without them, the whole of our business premises would have been burnt down.

The chief Factor, in our fire was oil, which unfortunately was set alight, and one whole room was in two minutes full of flame, and, without further aid, men who had no experience of fire put it out

Yours truly,
p. p. THE UNIVERSAL TRANSFER CO., LTD.
(signed) HARRY TAYLOR.

In 2½ Years over **150,000** Sold, & **1,500** Actual Fires Extinguished.

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CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.

FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES

SUITABLY INSCRIBED

DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.

COLD PUDDINGS ICES. ICE PUDDINGS.

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D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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PRICE:—RS. 2.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£275,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 160,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,80,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

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FIXED DEPOSITS

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Acting Agent.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
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Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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FRIDAY, 9th November 1906 at 5-45 P. M. (B, T.)—On "PRACTICAL VEDANTISM."

THURSDAY, 8th November 1906 at 8 A. M. (S. T.)—At the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaon Back Road "Conversazione."

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NOTICE.

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VITHALDAS GOPALDAS & Co.,
Agents.

BOMAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

HARBOUR FERRIES.

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BOMBAY, 5TH. November, 1906.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 323 of 1904.

MOOSABHOY MAHOMED SAJAN ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1, YACOOBHAI MAHOMED SAJAN, 2. N. C. MACLEOD Esqr. the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of GOOLAM ALI MAHOMED SAJAN ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of January, 1906, the following immovable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY the 23rd day of November, 1906, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants or any of them in

LOT NO. 1.—All that Piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Tandel Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (134 1/9) One Hundred and Thirty-four and one-ninths Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3205, Street No. 173-A Tandel Street and bounded as follows that is to say:—On the East by the Tandel Street, on the West by a passage, on the North by the property formerly belonging to Allon Padoo and now belonging to His Highness the Aga Khan's Jamat, and on the South by the house appertaining to the Nishanpada Masjid which said premises are at present in the occupation of Tenants.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Tandel Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (173) One Hundred and Seventy-three Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3300-1, Street No. 156 and 158-60 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the Tandel Street, on the West by the Khoja burial ground, on the North by the house of Shaikh Ahmed Coolaber, and on the South by the house of Jaffer Mahomed Sajan which said premises are in the occupation of several tenants.

LOT NO. 3.—FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 49 4/9 Forty-nine square yards and six-ninths of another Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3382, Street No. 251 at 80 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the West by the said Nishanpada Road, on the North by the property of Kassum Karim Vazeer, and on the South by the Umarkhadi Cross Lane.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Umarkhadi Cross Lane without the Fort in the City of Bombay fronting the said Umarkhadi Cross Lane, on the North side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (116) One Hundred and Sixteen Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3344, Street No. 74-78 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by a sweeper's passage beyond which is the property belonging to the Khoja Jamat, on the West partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and partly by the property of the said Kassum Karzeer, on the North by the Umarkhadi Cross Lane, and on the South by sweeper's passage beyond which is the property belonging to the Khoja Jamat.

LOT NO. 4.—All that piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (116) One Hundred and Sixteen Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B No. 3265, Street No. 143-45 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the Nishanpada Road, on the North by the house of Abdul Gafoor bin Mahomed Ibrahim Surti, and on the South by the house of Piary Abdulla Dossa which said premises are in the occupation of tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Nanu Hormusji & Co. Attorneys for the 1st Defendant abovenamed at No. 89 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 2nd day of October, 1906.

R. D. SETHNA,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

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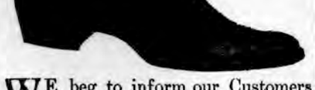

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FRESH STOCK of Bulbs of Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, Ixias, etc., just unpacked. Apply J. HORMUSJI & Co., 52, Medows Street, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTRO-PLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-10, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay.

PICTURE POST CARDS IN PHOTO TYPE-COLOUR of Native Indian Characters and Types, BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co., Rust Buildings, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA IS UNNECESSARY.—Use LIQUOZONE to prevent CHOLERA by purifying your drinking water. Use it to cure Cholera if you have it.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of Light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 3 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas; Subsequent issues Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available. Reserve charge one Rupee.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3/4 to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and exigent calculations in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price:—Re. 2.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8035. Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort. Bombay. Established 1872.

CONTINENTAL and ENGLISH Finest Art Gold, Gem Jewellery, such as Brooches, Charms, Necklets, Rings Scarf Pins, Curb Bracelets, Perpetual Calendars, Lockets, Hall-marked Silver Jewellery and REED AND BARTON'S best Electroplated ware of the most elegant designs. Prices defying Competition. DUBASH and Co., 89, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. English Subscription £1-1-0, per year Post Free.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADL" Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow:—"Kadl is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow treet.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares, from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Routes on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 145 pieces Austrian deal wood planks.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at 8 Victoria Docks,—

By order of the concerned:—

Ex. s. s. Persia.

Marks K and KA—145 pieces Austrian dealwood planks.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the goods to be cleared by next day.

AUCTION SALE OF 108 CASES FRENCH TILES.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at the desire of the Receiver of Mr. G. Campbell, deceased, and by order of Messrs Purshotam Vishram & Co.

Ex. s. s. "Schwarzenfels."

P. V. & C. G. C. 1-108—108 cases French tiles.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as sofas, easy-chairs, writing: dressing and washband tables, cupboards almyra, iron double bedstead, with wire and cotton mattress, hanging punkhas, chest of drawers, mechnical fan, Austrian and Milner's safes.

2 new American typewriters with accessories

1 Disc talking machine and 8 Odeon double slide English records.

1 double door safe by J. C. and W. Lord with Chubb's lock 36 by 36 by 26 inches.

1 Marion's sofa combination studio camera with instantaneous shutter, one revolving darkslide 15 by 12 and two slides 8½ by 6½ with tripod stand and Voigtlandens lens and printing frames, also one hand camera with 6 slides and film bolders.

AT 3 P. M,

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 French-polished office shigram.

The property of a gentleman having no further use.

1 elegant English built rubber-tyred cabriolette with adjustable seat by Windover with a smart looking fast, young bay waler mare and a set of brand new brass mounted single harness by Badham Pile (a splendid turn out).

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of Provisions, Oilmanstores, Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Silver Goods, Electro-plateware, Shop Furniture, etc,

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, the balance of stock of the Australian Stores, consisting of oilmanstores and provisons of various description, confectionery, electro-platedware, silver goods, toilet requisites, perfumery, ornaments, toys etc., also office and shop furniture such as tables, chairs, show cases, almirahs, display stands, office screen, two safes by Godrej and Boyce and Harichand Mancharam lamps, etc.

The furniture will be sold at 4-30 p.m.

The above will be open for inspection three days before sale from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property in new Cazee Street, near Pydownie, Outside the Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4-30 p.m., S. T., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Naghinbhai Ghellabhai the mortgagee and transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Atawalla bin Mirza Abu Talib Mazandarany, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of August 1896, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and Dewchund Lalbhai and Nagindass Ghellabhai of the other part, the undermentioned property viz:—

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 142 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No 386, Collector's New No. 8053, Old Survey No. 1754 and New Survey No. 872, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 70 and under Ward No. 61-20, Street No. 141-145, all which premises are situate on the east side of New Cazee Street, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, and are bounded on the West by the said New Cazee Street, on the East by the Sircar's gully for sweepers, on the North by the house of Mooka Oomer Khatub, and on the South by a passage for water and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamsetji and Hiralal, Solicitors, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THISDAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p. m., (Bombay Time), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of House No. 69-75, Trinity Street, Dhobi Talao.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE DHOTIES DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the Underwriters:—

1 lot of white dhoties damaged by fire and water in the late fire at the Moolji Jaitha Market.

BONA FIDE SALE,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome F. P. teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, one full size mahogany, slate billiard table by Roberts with balls, cues and lamps, etc. complete, one sweet toned mahogany cottage piano, by Brimsmead & Co. in very good order, very valuable large size Persian and Brussels carpets, "Josts" Patent Fans, large size Iron Chubb's safe, large size brass and iron bedsteads, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases. One handsome strong Madras built square Landau by "Simpson," a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots, &c., &c., the property of Frank Ritchie, Esq., late Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

N. B.—The plant will be sold on the same day at 5 p.m.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs, BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M, (S. T.)

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.

1 handsome strong victoria in good order.

1 waler cob, 14-2, in height and serviceable very quiet, goes well in harness.

1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay Arab, quite in harness.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria with a bay Australian horse and harness.

1 Balck Waler mare 6 years, goes very well in harness.

1 chestnut Waler horse 15-2, goes very in harness.

1 F. B. Grey Arab horse with a strong victoria and set of harness.

Property of the late Lieut-Col. Boyd, I.M.S.—

1 rubber-tyred mail phaeton.

1 rubber-tyred doctor's brougham.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivors or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Tables, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

WANTED

AN ASSIS

TREZO REMEDY CO., LONDON.

"TREZO TABLETS."

The Absolutely Safe and Certain cure for

Headache, Hemicrania (Half Headache,) Neuralgia and all NERVE PAINS,

CURES IN TEN MINUTES.

Sold at 12 Annas per bottle. Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 82, MARKET, BOMBAY.

LOCAL AGENTS: TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Firozi, 2,005 tons Captain A. B Watson arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Shah Najam, 2,751 tons, Captain D Miller, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Jeddah, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritime Co's steamer Ville-de-la Ciotat, 3,557 tons, Captain Combe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, with a cargo and passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 1319 tons, Captain Tietz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban with a general cargo and a number of deck passengers.

THE steamer Siagu, 1912 tons Captain T. Munger, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Rangoon, with a cargo of petroleum.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons Captain A Newby, will sail to-day for Jeddah, &c. with a general cargo and 1,256 Pilgrims as passengers.

THE steamer Mortlake, 1,737, Captain F W Balten, will sail to-day for Bushire in ballast.

THE Wilson Line steamer Castello, 2,338 tons, Captain J W Leighton, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,960 tons, Captain F D O Dewing, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c with a general cargo and passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Firozi s	Watson	Calcutta, Oct 24
	Shah Najam s	Miller	Jeddah, Oct 27
	Siagu s	Munger	Rangoon, Oct 24
8	Ville-de-la Ciotat s..	Cobe	Marseilles, Oct 24
	Reichstag s	Thle	Durban, Oct 11

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Scindia s	Reddock	Calcutta
	Zaida s	Ralt	Jeddah
	Dumra s	Mozon	Persian Gulf
	Calabria Jt. Cruiser.	Enrico	Aden
	Nerbudda s	Dewing	Zanzibar

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Islami, Newby for Jeddah
" Mortlake, Batten for Bushire
" Castello, Leighton for Hull, &c

The following vessels entered to loading yesterday.
Steamer Neeemfels, for Hamburg, &c
" General, for Zanzibar, &c
" Shah Najam, for Jeddah
" Siagu, for Marmagoa and Rangoon
" Ben Wyvis, for Philadelphi,
" Hosestonic, for Karachi
" Trafford Hall for Karachi
" Firozi, for Jeddah, &c

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
5	Bangala	Rangoon
5	Crostafels	London
6	Lawada	Rangoon
6	Goorkha	Calcutta

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, November 9.

The Range at Colaba will be available for Practice to-morrow Saturday afternoon the 10th instant from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES.

COMMANDING B. V. A,

Bombay, November 9.

66 DRILLS.

No. 1, Co. Saturday the 10th instant.
Battery Drill on the 6" Mk VII at Middle Ground Fort.
Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p.m. Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
No 2 Co—Saturday the 10th instant.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and helmets.

68 CLASS FIRING PRACTICE.

There will be class firing practice, including spoon competition under I V R A rules, on the British Infantry range at Colaba on Saturday next the 11th instant commencing at 7 a.m.
Arrangements have been made for refreshments.
Arms will be issued at the Port Head-Quarters daily from 9-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and at Byculla Head-Quarters on Thursday and Friday from 9-30 to 2 p.m. also on Thursday evening at drill.

P. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following programme ending Saturday 7th November 1906 is published for information :—

The undermentioned Officers and N. Cos. will represent the Battalion at the forthcoming B. P. R. A. Meeting at Meerut.

Lieutenant Pechy	Sergeant, Welh
" Cooke	Corporal Ramsay
Sergt. Instr. Lockwood	" Tonkins
O. R. Sergt. Thomson	Lc-Corpl. Macdonald
Sergt. Cavell	" Yardley
" Cross	Corpl. Sweeney
Lc-Sergt Wright	Lc-Sergt Parr

2. The above Regt. Team will leave by a train leaving Colaba for Ahmedabad at 8-15 p.m. on the 10th instant. Arrival and Departure enroute as follows :—

Departure.	Arrival.
Colaba 8-15 p.m. 10th inst.	Ahmedabad 6-35 a.m. 11th inst
Ahmedabad 15-10 p.m. 11th "	Delhi 22-15 p.m. 12th "
Delhi 10-51 a.m. 13th "	MeerutCant13-4 p.m. 13th "

II. The following N. Cos will proceed as follows :—
Sergt. Cross, Wright and Lt. Yardley.—
Departure Ahmedabad 8-15 a.m. 12th inst. Arrival Delhi 7-30 a.m. 13th instant.
They will here join the remainder of the party and proceed as above stated.—

3. Members will take with them two Khaki suits, Helmet, Putties, Knife and Fork and any crockery they might require, also their arms and accoutrements.—

4. All competitors should make themselves throughly acquainted with the rules, Rye Lawe and orders of the B. P. R. A. Champ.

5. Special attention of the senior N. C. O. is invited to page 14 General Orders, No. 12, 14 and 15.

6. Sergt. Instr. will notify to the Adjutants Office not later than the 9th instant, as to the number of warm coats that will be required by the members of their company who are attending the meeting.

H. H. P. NASH, Captain,
Adjutant B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—14 bales wool, T Chimandas, 90 bales wool Doongersee Hagji, 10,180 cwt oilcake, The New, Mofussil and Co; 1,000 cwt mowraseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1,002 cwt myrabollams, L Rutishunker 44 bales wool, R M Kooka 1,000 cwt fenugree Volkart Bros, 34 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 240 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

Circassia s—5,500 cwt myrabollams, Gocaldas Madhowji and Co; 140 cwt oilcake, The New Mofussil and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—33 cwt kajoo D Vallybhoy and Co: 4 1-2 cwt. ivory, Allidina Visram, 2,000 cwt Mussor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—1,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Bros, 4,000 cwt linseed L Dreyfus and Co; 100 cwt cashewnuts and 200 cwt cumminseed Nusserwanji Bros and Co

FOR GENOA.

D Co Baldiuno s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Crosby Hall s—50 bales cotton waste, Tyabjee and Co; 1,006 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Bechor.

FOR LGHORN.

D Co; Baldiuno s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Co; Baldiuno s—1,056 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros, 1,000 cwt castorseed, A Blasoneck and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Co; Baldiuno s—310 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR PORTSAID.

Raon s—1,478 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR SUEZ.

Circassia s—399 cwt teaseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—1,000 bales twist David Sassoons and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David Co.

Delhi s—376 cwt onions H J Rustomjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—700 bales twist Sassoon J J David and Co.

Delhi s—600 bales twist R S Malati and Co; 200 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co; 1,000 bale twist. R Canjee and Co; 200 bales twist E Noordin and Co.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, November 8.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 7/16	=	+ 1/16
2½ per cent. Rentes	95 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1/2	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	84 9/16	=	+ 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 13/16	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	32 11/16	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	71 1/8	=	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·24 1/2	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·62 1/4	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4·83 7/8	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6	pr. ct. =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 7/8	" =	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/4	" =	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4	" =	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4	" =	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	4 1/2	=	"
7 day market loans	5 1/8	=	— 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £225,000.
At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000.

Rs. 19·60	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 2·30	do	Bombay.
Rs. 8·10	do	Madras.
30·00		

At 1s. 4 1/32d.
Minimum rate received 21 per cent. average rate 16·03

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. Nil	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 10·70	do	Bombay.
Rs. Nil	do	Madras.
10·00		

At 1s. 4 1/16d.
Minimum rate received 21 per cent. average rate 16·06

Total amount sold during week Rs. 40,20,000
Amount to be allotted next week " 40,00,000
Extra allotment Bills on Bombay Rs. 10,500 at 1s. 4 1/16d.

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef 39.
Finest Australian Mutton 40
Tone of Auction Firmer.

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags c.f. India 11 6 Nov.-Dec. value steady.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 1 1/4 value

WHEAT—
Hed Karachi 30 5/8 new terms Nov.-Dec. sellers quiet but steady.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 47 + 1/4 April-May sellers steady
Yellow Cawnpore 46 1/4 + 1/4 April-May sellers steady
Brown 53 3/4 + 1·4 Oct-Nov. value steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 5/8 + 1/8 Oct-Nov. sellers easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 7/8.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	easier.
East Indian	quiet but steady.
Manchester	steady.
Total Sales	10,000
Spot	5·62—8
Egyptian F G F Brown	9 1/2—1/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	10,000
Futures closed	easier.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·22	5·22	5·23
—1	—2	—2
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May.
5·26	5·28	5·31
—2	—1	—2
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·34	5·36	5·38
—2	—2	—2

Receipts at U. S. Ports 1,00,000
Do. last year 1,33,000
Exports to Great Britain 31,000
Do. Continent 90,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·20—10
Futures, month of Dec.	9·41— 9
Do. month of March	9·34— 9

" Declined owing to weak cables and to increasing stocks.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 7/8—1/8
Futures, month of Dec	9·68—7
Do. month of Jan	9·75—6
Tone at close	steady

New York closed.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th November.

Cotton	2,811	bales.
Wheat	6,307	cwts.
Linseed	1,044	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	119	do
Gingellyseed	11,753	do
Poppyseed	10	do
Groundnuts	114	do
Castorseed	875	do
Rice	4,650	do
Myrabollams	177	do
Cottonseed	2,903	do
Mowraseed	375	do
Gram	667	do
Joowar	4,506	do
Maize	40	do

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING.

TO-DAY'S cotton telegrams advise a further decline in quotations, due we are informed to increasing stocks. There is a fairly steady tendency in Liverpool, however, and private advices are said to be in favour of a reaction shortly. In our local market there is still a moderate demand from the bazaar covering previous sales while in ready cotton there is some enquiry for Bengal description, at about current rates. The tone of the market at the close is quiet but steady. Quotations are about Re. 1 higher than to-day's official rates.

Rupee Paper is quiet and declining due to reports from Calcutta. Sterling exchange remains firm with Bank T. T. available at 1s. 4d. 1-32. The share market is steady closing as under :

Petits	Rs. 3,550
Davids	" 440
Bank of Bombay	" 1,450

EXCHANGE.—Tone, Firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d to 1s 4 1/32d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills 8 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3/8d
Do. 6 do do.	1s. 4 9/16d.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A	171 1/4
Marcks 3 do. do.	140 1/4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	167 1/2
Shanghai 30 do. do.	229
Japan 30 do. do.	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	96-12
1st Settlement	96-12
30th December.	

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 12th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 11th Oct.	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 18th Sept.	5	do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H G (Ry terms)	188	178	..	25 Jan.
Bengals M G (Ry terms)	192	184	..	25 Nov
Do (M-G.)	191	183	..	25 Jan.
Comrawattee (descriptions) M-G..	205	203	..	do
Khandeish (M-G)	205	198	..	do
Julgaum (M-G)	207	200	..	do
Khangaum, fair staple (M-G)	210	204	..	do
Akola do (M-G)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	219	213	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	224	218	..	do
Broach (M-G)	262	..	237	25 Mar.
Muttia (M. G.)	205	199	..	25 Jan.
S. Punjab	192	181	..	25 Nov.
Do.	191	183	..	25 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone firm.
Estimated sales 8,000 bales.
Imports 27,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·27	5·27	5·28
plus 5	plus 5	plus 5
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·31	5·33	5·36
plus 5	plus 5	plus 5
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·39	5·41	5·43
plus 5	plus 5	plus 5

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following quotations were received by Special Cablegram to-day 1st November :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 9 6	£0 10 9
Balaghat	£1	£1	£1 6 3	£1 8 9
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 11 6	£0 12 9
Coromandel	£1	£1	£0 0 0	£0 1 3
Dec. G. F. Dev	£1	2s. 3d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£2 0 9	£2 5 0
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 3 0	£1 7 6
G. F. of Mysore	£1	17s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 3
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 17 6	£0 19 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£2 2 6	£2 7 6
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 10 0	£2 15 0
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	2s. 6d.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Kempinkoto New	9s.	9s.	£0 1 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 17 6	£6 2 6
Mysore Reef Ord	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Mysore Wynaad	£1	4s.	£0 2 6	£0 4 3
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 6	£1 7 3
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 13 8	£0 14 0
Broad Black	£1	18s.	£0 2 6	£0 2 9
Sangli (New)	£1	14s.	£0 9 3	£0 10 6
Topaldodi	£1	10s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 3

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 8.

The above remains very firm in sympathy with Bombay, but advance has naturally checked business except where the merchants had to cover engagements. For next year the market is strong and owners are disinclined to go on.

Is it a new Sir Richard Temple story which Lady Betty Balfour has brought to light in the letters of Lord Lytton which she has just published—or is it an old one? "Temple will go on rising until he becomes an archangel," wrote Lord Lytton, when Viceroy, to the Prince of Wales, "but what a prospect for the celestial host!"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

"OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FINCH.—October, 22nd at Nundinee, Dalsing Sarai, the wife of R Finch, of a son.

DEAN.—October, 29th at George's Terrace, Murree, the wife of George Dean, of a son.

DEATH.

CRUNDEN.—October, 30th at Rawalpindi, Conductor Edward George Crunden, Retired List (late M W S, aged 60 years.

DANSEY.—October, 25th at Simtola. Almora, Kumaon, the M A Dansey, wife of late General J J Dansey, Bengal Staff Corps

FORRESTER.—November, 3rd at Goribilnur Mysore Province, of heart failure, Albert Forrester, Agent and Manager, Goribilnur Sugar Refinery, aged 44.

KIRKPATRICK.—November, 1st at the Walker Hospital, Simla, from shock after an operation, Kathleen, relict of the late Collu Kirkpatrick.

RUBBING "VEGETINE" KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery in Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczema ; Pimples ; Sunburn ; Freckles.

FOR Cuts ; Bruises ; Burns ; Scalds ; Piles ; Boils.

FOR Sciatica ; Rheumatism ; Stiff Joints ; Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.

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THE CHEMISTS,

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 5h. 29m.; High water, 4-2m., 4-8a.; Low water, 11-3m., 10-1a.

P. and O. s. s. "Egypt," with English Mails of the 26th ultimo, due to arrive at noon.

High Court re-opens after vacation.

Swami Abhedanand's lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-45 p.m. B. T.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—The Bombay High Court re-opens to-day on the termination of the October vacation. The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar takes his seat on the Bench for the first time to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per extra s.s. Bombay Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on 10th inst. Parcel mail for Japan close at 10 a. m., the same day.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—2 Leopard cubs (Felis pardus) and 1 Mongoose Lemur (Lemur Mongoz) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Hon J. W. Best, and Mr W R Scroggie through the Bombay Natural History Society.

LOST ARTICLES.—The following articles await owners at the Head Police station. A currency note; some silver studs; some umbrellas; a registration certificate and a dog have been taken charge of by the police and is now lying at the Head Police Office,

THE BOMBAY GRADUATES ASSOCIATION LECTURES. —A lecture on the above series will be delivered at the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association on Saturday next the 10th inst, at 5-15 p.m. by Mr. D. E. Watcha on "some Reflections on Education in India."

FIRE IN A STORE.—On Wednesday night a fire broke out in a general store, belonging to Mr. M. Friedmann at Naigam road. The alarm being given the Naigam manual fire pump arrived on the scene promptly and the flames were quickly put out but not before damage to the extent of Rs, 13-000 was done. The stores were insured.

THE LATE FIRE IN THE HARBOUR.—During the recent fire on board the B I S N Company's steamer "Chapra," Kiku Mangal, a lascar, was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, as he was found suffering from suffocation. He was detained in the hospital, where he died, on Wednesday night, of the effects of the suffocation.

CONJURING AND ILLUSION.—What they describe as the most curious phenomenon of the will and the performance of the most wonderful conjuror and illusionist in the world will be given at the Town Hall next week, commencing on November 12 by Professor Grossi and Mme. Roux. The plan of the hall can be seen at Messrs. Seymour Dove's where further particulars of the entertainment are available.

NEW NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The fire insurance companies in Bombay having raised the rates of insurance against fires in the native quarters of the city, the Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association resolved a short time ago to start a new fire insurance company of their own. Arrangements are being made at present to start an insurance company with a capital of fifty lakhs, of which fifteen lakhs have already been subscribed.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF CASH.—On Wednesday morning, Mr. J. Stapleton, left his residence at Victoria Cross lane, about 8-30 o'clock. He locked the cupboard in his room which contained Rs. 340 in currency notes and silver, and put the key in his pocket. Returning home about 9½ o'clock in the evening he opened his cupboard and was surprised to find that the money was not there. The lock of the cupboard was intact. The matter has been reported to the police.

NATIVE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The rules and regulations for the work of the Native Chamber of Commerce started for the protection of the interests of the native merchants of Bombay have been adopted in Committee. A member's annual fee has been fixed at Rs. 25, and the admittance fee the same amount. Copies of all publications of the Chamber are to be supplied free to the members. A library will also be opened for the use of the members and delegates from other bodies.

HIS SEVENTH CONVICTION.—Jamal Karim and two others were yesterday brought up at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of burglary at Dongri Road and theft of ornaments, valued at Rs. 3,000 from the house of Shamji Lalji, a Hindu. First accused pleaded guilty. The second made king's evidence, and the third who was defended by Mr. Chunilal Setalwad was discharged for want of proper proofs against him. The first accused against whom there stood a record of six previous convictions was convicted on his own admission and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, three months out of which were to be solitary confinement. He was also ordered to receive 20 stripes and on coming out of jail to report his residence to the police for a period of three years.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Jevan Daji, a coachman stood charged at the instance of Inspector De Burgh, with rash and negligent driving. On the 2nd instant Nahu Kaloo, an employe of the Bombay Tramway Company was standing on the Byculla overbridge with a horse. The accused who was then driving his master's chigram drove up from behind. The man was knocked down and run-over, accused not pulling up in time to avoid the accident. The magistrate in convicting the accused, remarked that he ought to have pulled up and called out to complainant to move out of the way. He did not care to do it and his worship convicting him of negligent driving, fined him Rs. 25, which amount if recovered was to be paid to complainant as compensation.

QUEER WAY OF SETTLING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Jugbir Kalika, a Purdeshi, was charged with causing hurt to another Purdeshi named Kuber Brijlal. Mr. B. R. Boyce, pleader, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant's brother had issued summons against the accused for assault. The latter asked the complainant to intercede and settle the charge. Complainant refused to do it and the accused was annoyed. He met complainant on the road near Chinchpoogly on the night of the 29th ultimo, and, taking advantage of the loveliness in the locality, struck complainant with a big stick till he fell insensible. Accused then ran away. A policeman found complainant lying unconscious on the road and removed him to the hospital, where recovering his senses, complainant related how he was belaboured by the accused. The accused attempted to prove an *alibi*, but the Court was not satisfied and he was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 with the alternative of a month's further imprisonment. The Court also ordered the accused to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the place for a period of 12 months.

FORGING A CHEQUE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Gulamali Abdulali, a Borah cook, with theft as a servant, with attempting to cheat and with using as genuine a forged cheque for Rs. 500. Accused was a cook in the service of one Allabux Hyder Allabux went out on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock returning at 2 p. m. The accused had left the house during the interval about three o'clock in the afternoon a clerk from the National Bank came to Allabux and said he was wanted in the Bank. He went there to find accused in the custody of the police, in connection with a forged cheque he attempted to cash. During the absence of his master the accused, it was found, removed his cheque-book from an open cupboard. He took it to a petition writer and paying him two annas for his labour got the blank cheque filled in for Rs. 500. He also got him to sign his master's name in English, he himself writing the same in Gujerati on the back of it. The petition writer was told that he was Allabux himself and wanted the cheque to be drawn in favour Gulamali (*i. e.* himself) who, he said, was his servant. The spelling of "Allabux" was found faulty by the signature examiner in the Bank whose suspicions were aroused by Allabux being spelt "bakha" instead of "bux" The case stands adjourned.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

WITH effect from the 15th November the Collector of West Khandesh to be Political Agent for the Mehwas Estates in that District.

Major S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., Superintendent of Mahableshwar in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and is invested with additional powers.

Mr. J. B. W. Biddle, Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, to be also Superintendent of Police, S. M. Railway, pending further orders.

Mr. C. H. Longley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. and S. M. Railway, pending further orders.

Mr. A. C. Daniel, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. P. E. Percival, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister at-Law, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., on relief, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad and to try such cases as the Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, may make over to him for trial.

It is notified that Mr. Page was on privilege leave from 23rd August to 2nd September, both days inclusive, and that Mr. Blathwayt acted as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, from the former date.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I. C. S., Magistrate, First Class, to be Sub-divisional Magistrate in charge of the Western Sub-division, comprising the talukas of Nandurbar (including Nawapur Peta), Pimpalner, Taloda and Shahada.

Mr. R. D. Bell, I. C. S., Magistrate, First Class, to be Sub-divisional Magistrate in charge of the Eastern Sub-division, comprising the talukas of Bhusawal (including Edlabad Peta), Jalgaon, Yaval and Raver.

Mr. F. A. Ingle, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, is allowed an extension of leave by one month.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., to act as Collector, West Khandesh, and to be Member and President of the Local Board, established for West Khandesh.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, B A (Oxon.), I.C.S., to act as Collector, East Khandesh, and to be Member and President of the Local Board, established for E Khandesh.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, West Khandesh.

Messrs. R. D. Bell, I. C. S., and R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collectors, East Khandesh.

Mr. T. R. D. Bell, on relief by Mr. Murray, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Western Division, Kanara.

Mr. H. L. Newman, on relief, to be Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh.

Mr. J. Dodgson, on relief, to be Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh.

Mr. S. D. Smith, B.A., to be Assistant Collector of Abkari, West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik Districts, with effect from the 15th November.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, I. C. S., on relief, to act as Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, *vice* Mr. J. Crerar, I. C. S., pending further orders.

Mr. J. Sladen I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough to 15th November 1907.

Mr. T. H. Marston, Deputy Collector in Sind, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, I. C. S., Director of Land Records, Inspector General of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. F. W. Bain, M. A. (Oxon.), Professor of History and Political Economy, Deccan College, Poona, has been allowed to return to duty before the expiry of the winter vacation.

Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., to act as Chief Secretary to Government, in charge of the Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments during the absence of the Honourable Sir Steyning W. Edgerley, K. C. V. O., C. I. E., I. C. S.

Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., to act as Secretary to Government in charge of the Political, Special, Judicial and Legislative Departments *vice* the Honourable Sir Steyning W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., to act as Secretary to Government in charge of the General (including Plague) Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments *vice* Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S.

Mr. T. W. deWinton, Superintending Engineer, 3nd Class, permanent, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary, with effect from the 6th September 1906.

A HINDU SANATORIUM.

IN response to an appeal made by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna for the establishment of a sanatorium at Karla for Hindus suffering from consumption a meeting of Hindu gentlemen was held on Wednesday at Madhav Bagh, under the chairmanship of Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas.

In explaining his scheme, Sir Bhalchandra pointed out that consumption was communicated from man to man, and that it prevailed largely among the poor, who did not get sufficient nourishment and fresh air, pure air, feeding, rest and medical regulation—these measures skilfully employed were capable of effecting a cure. In Bombay overcrowding had almost reached the culminating point, and the disease was prevalent among the poor classes. The Parsee community had, with their usual progressiveness, taken steps to provide for their sick a sanatorium at Devlali; and the success achieved by that institution ought to give a stimulus to other communities for the adoption of like measures. The requirements of a sanatorium, for Hindus were best met at Karla, a village near Lanawli. The climate was dry and healthy throughout the year, and Dr. Turner, their health officer, considered it the most suitable place for a sanatorium. After giving the estimated cost of the buildings, their up-keep and other expenses, Sir Bhalchandra appealed to the charity of Hindu merchants to help him in starting the movement for the benefit of the Hindu community. He said that a permanent endowment fund of fifty thousand rupees was required.

It was then resolved to take steps to build a sanatorium at Karla on the latest scientific principles for the benefit of Hindus suffering from consumption. An influential Committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

Sir Harkisondas said that they owed a deep debt of gratitude to their sympathetic and indefatigable friend Sir Bhalchandra if taking the initiative to bring into existence the much needed institution. He had not only prepared the scheme, and undertaken to see that it was carried out, but he had given practical and tangible proof of his interest in the movement by endowing a cottage and making a free gift about twenty acres of valuable land for the site of the sanatorium. This was a good beginning and Sir Bhalchandra deserved their best thanks for his liberality and invaluable aid in starting the movement. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to the Chairman teminated the proceeding.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Indisputable remedies. In the use of these medicaments there need be no hesitation or doubt of their cooling, healing and purifying properties. The Ointment stands unrivalled in relieving, healing and thoroughly curing the most inveterate sores and ulcers, and in cases of bad legs and bad breasts they act as a charm. The Pills are the most effectual remedy for the cure of liver complaints, which derange all the proper functions of the organs affected, inducing restlessness, melancholy, weariness, inability to sleep, pain in the side, &c. These wonderful Pills, if taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box, strike at the root of the malady and stimulate the stomach and liver into a healthy action.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman presided at a vacation sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court on Wednesday

IMPORTANT POINT OF INSOLVENCY LAW.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, on behalf of Clarence Arthur Ellis, the insolvent, moved for an interim order against all the creditors, including Mr. P. F. Fischer, whose name was inserted in the Schedule on the 21st ultimo as a creditor for Rs. 1,250.

Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Nanu Hormusjee and Co., appeared for Mr. P. F. Fischer to oppose the application.

The facts of the case as stated by Counsel and in the affidavits were these: The insol

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The change in the seasons demands a change in your clothing. Have you all the clothes you want for the cold weather?

BEWARE

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Some of our principal manufactures :—

Flannels, Serges, Broadcloths, Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Homespuns, Friezes, Costume cloths, etc., also Blankets, Servants' Clothing, Lohis (Shawls), Socks, Jerseys, Cardigans, Sanitary Grey Underwear, &c., &c.,

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDs broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied, Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1906.

INDIAN DISABILITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE South African mail brings a record of the grievances of British Indian subjects in those colonies, which have formed the basis of their representation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Elgin, when approached on the subject, intimated that a deputation of the memorialists was unnecessary, but the British Indian subjects in South Africa thought differently, feeling it desirable to send several of their fellow-sufferers to "England to explain the whole situation, as it is not fully understood by the Imperial Government." They were to see Lord Elgin yesterday. All that they ask for in South Africa is what they have enjoyed in India, and as subjects of the British Crown they rightly object to be classed with other Asiatics, who are subject to no British Law, except during the period of their indentures—on the expiry of which they are carried back to their native countries. There are of course British Indians under indenture, men of the cooly classes, but they have no legitimate grievances. They enter upon a contract whose conditions are fulfilled. The people who have legitimate cause for complaint are the trading classes, free and independent merchants, men of considerable education, for whom South Africa makes no exceptions and would have them classed among and restricted with the labourers, whether Chinese or Indian coolies. Their particular grievance at the present moment is the introduction of an Anti-Asiatic Ordinance on the subject of registration. According to the official explanation this measure merely provides for such verification of existing documents and the substitution of more complete documents, such as will relieve Asiatics lawfully resident in the country from many of the inconveniences to which they are liable under the present system. If there is to be a system of registration at all, it is argued it must clearly be complete and thorough, if it is to fulfil its purpose and prevent a general influx of Asiatics not domiciled in the country, pending the time when the matter can be considered by a responsible Government. That responsible Government, however, is not likely to benefit British Indian subjects very much, for they are not only denied the suffrage in the matter of elections to the new Councils, but even in Municipal representation, for in the new colonies, as in the old, they do not enjoy the privileges conferred on them in India. Indeed, one of the most recent memorials from the Natal Indian Congress set forth that "although Indians do not aspire to any political power in the colony of Natal, they naturally resent interference with Municipal liberty, when they pay the same rates as the other ratepayers."

In the matter of registration the British Indians in South Africa have certainly a grievance. It is humiliating in the extreme, for example, to the fifteen thousand of them now in Natal, men who paid their own passage-money, men belonging to a very respectable class, mostly merchants and those connected with mercantile business, to be classed with the coolies. It cannot but be degrading to them to be deprived of the power of voting for Municipal representatives, when as they have represented, "even though it may be for the sake of argument, true that British Indians do not possess the Parliamentary franchise in India, they possess the Municipal franchise to a very large extent," and some of the signatories to the representation referred to "have been in India, either burgesses or Councillors themselves." The past history of the British Indian settlers in Natal does not justify the disability, and they certainly cannot be rightfully included among the "uncivilised classes" to whom the intention was originally to deny the privilege of voting. In the Transvaal, the passing of the Asiatic Law Amendment Act may lead to the reopening of the whole question as to the status of the Indian in that Colony, but the Colonial press gives our follow-subjects no encouragement in their attempt to gain for themselves recognition as in any way superior to the Chinese or Indian coolies, or any of the really uncivilised tribes around them. On the other hand, it warns them that their position will become worse. If there is any likelihood of this taking place, it is well that Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues have gone to England, notwithstanding the fact that the measure against which they particularly wished to protest had obtained the Royal assent during the time they were packing up to be off. However, they have one consolation in that Lord Elgin agreed to give them every opportunity of stating their views, though he did not consider any useful purpose was likely to be served by sending the deputation.

A scheme of repatriation of the Indians in South Africa has been forshadowed by certain impractical people. The *Times of Natal* has seriously discussed it and after explaining its view that Natal needs labour, and the Indian unskilled labourer is an asset of distinct industrial and economic value, it adds "but we do not need, and we do not want, Asiatic settlers to build up a large and permanent Indian population in competition with the Whites. As long as Indian indentured coolies are allowed to remain in this Colony at the end of their period of indenture, immigration restrictions are really useless. We think that it would be sounder policy for Natal to agree to further concession to the Indians already resident here if thereby the Indian Government could be induced to agree to indentures being terminable in India. We believe that the chief reason why the authorities at Calcutta have hitherto refused has been on account of the refusal of Natal to consent to certain modifications of the laws of this colony relating to Indians. But it would be better to consent to the desired modifications if in return the Indian Government permitted us to put a stop to coolie colonisation. As to our suggestion of compulsory repatriation being cruel, we cannot see the cruelty of repatriating an Indian at the expense of his employers, after he has earned a substantial sum of money which would go much further in his own country than it would here." Prudent men, among British Indian subjects in South Africa are well aware that it is not to their interest to return to their country until such time as they elect themselves. And the organ of the British Indian Association, supporting its members and their representatives, most loyally reminds its opponents of the simple village life that the indentured man has lived in India, the age-encrusted habits, the religious ceremonies, whose meaning are all but forgotten, the intimate relations of family life, all of which have, in former days, bound the emigrant from his motherland to the custom and the law, the peaceful honest, pleasant life of his forefathers, his settled place, his normal duties, his ancient lot marked out for him; in fine, he was a constituent member of a primitive, though not undeveloped, community. For one reason or another, an Indian agriculturist decides to seek a new abode, he comes to Natal and breaks away from all his old association, all the old traditions; he has no public opinion to which he is accustomed and to which he looks for guidance in his daily conduct; he has no religious teaching to inspire him in the monotonous drudging to which five years of his life are to be given. "Now" writes the *Indian Opinion* of Natal, "imagine this same man at the end of his period of indenture, more or less demoralised, poverty-stricken, with some of the best years of his life poured out in alien service; he is to be returned to India like a chattel. He arrives in his country, practically penniless, very often regarded as an outcaste, certainly outside the centre of the old communal life. Is that to be the reward of men and women, who have snatched the Colony from the verge of starvation and have converted the desert into a fruitful garden?" It ought not to be. Our contemporary's pleading will commend itself more readily to the English public than to that of South Africa. It is for them—and at their instance for his Majesty's Government—to see that his subjects throughout the Empire have equitable treatment. If they may not have more privileges in the Colonies than they have in their own homes, they should have none less.

MARRIAGE IN AMERICA.

AN Indian contemporary has found many correspondents interested in the absorbing topic of marriage for subalterns and the consensus of opinion has seemed to be that it is delightful but dangerous. An American paper has, at the same time, been considering the question as it affects every-day life in that country and a summary of the whole discussion gives some points which may be useful to the controversialists here. In America almost everything can be reduced to a cost price, and it is because this can be done by each and every bachelor that they prefer to remain single. The proportion of those who marry to those who remain single is growing smaller every year. An American woman says the reason is because each man, mixed up in the struggle for success, asks himself "how shall I become rich?" The real question is more, "how can I ensure an income enough for myself, and given that, the more difficult matter, for two?" A point which is always brought forward by those who declaim against bachelors is that their bachelorhood is selfishness. The idea is one easily understood, but it assumes a very different value when compared with the fact that, on the average, of two suitors the richest wins the prize. The selfishness would seem not to be all on one side. "If a man of moderate means marries to-day he has to choose between living beyond his means in order to keep up with what he and his wife have believed to be the necessary grade of luxury or comfort, and living in a way which practically debars him from the conditions and companions to which they have both been accustomed. Granting that the man is willing to do this, he hesitates to ask a woman to make the decision, for the man is so accustomed to shielding the woman from the hardships of life and giving her luxuries that he sometimes fails to pay the tribute which she deserves for her unselfishness and willingness to sacrifice comfort for love." This is written by an American woman of American men, but it applies equally to Englishmen as does much of what these American men and women have said. "It is not that the American has less desire to be happily married, but that she has been trained to look more carefully into the conditions of living and to trust her own powers more for making these conditions what she believes they should be." In fact marriage is of far less importance than a self-invented standard of comfort. If this be the case what right has the American woman to complain? The financial side of domestic life constitutes one of the principal reasons why men, to-day, do not marry. Fifty years ago it was thought necessary to have large families. A new view of the matter was adopted a few years ago. To-day the opinion is that there are many incomes insufficient for two, and in fifty years, perhaps, the result will be fewer paupers in the workhouses. It is by no means an unlikely result.

CHANGING LONDON.

IT seems more than likely that those who are returning to England after an absence of say five years or more, will have considerable difficulty in finding their way about London and those who arrive now and go home in five years' time will find even greater difficulty if all the changes which are proposed are carried out. First went the old Strand and something new has taken its place, on the map but not in the hearts of Londoners. Now a scheme has been put forward by Mr. Norman Shaw, R. A., for turning Piccadilly Circus from its present familiar shape, or lack of shape, into a square. The idea of Piccadilly Circus reformed off the face of the earth, so that the traffic of the second greatest centre of London may flow smoothly, is almost inconceivable and those who return home to find the old maze gone will have legitimate reason to grieve. Piecadilly itself is changing now. Regent Street is changing just as rapidly, Oxford Street is unrecognisable in many places, the whole of London, in fact, is changing. Every week some new building emerges from the scaffoldings and challenges the criticism of the onlooker. The Metropolis is rapidly changing its face. Shops, hotels, and blocks of flats, Government offices and museums, public-houses and semi-detached villas, mansions and artisans' dwellings—all are springing up at a surprising rate, and the novelty is increased by the rivalry of steel buildings with those built of enduring stone. It is a building age. London is not only spreading out at the edges; it is also renewing itself in the centre. Every year shows a difference. Occasional visitors to London spend the first three days of their excursions in marvelling at the changes since their last visit. It is a building age, but is it an architectural age? Are the changes in the right direction? Will they stand the æsthetic test of time? Will they settle naturally into the ideal scheme of a more beautiful, more coherent, more dignified London? It is the fashion to find nothing good in London buildings, but it is rarely that thought is given to the question whether they fit their insuitable surroundings. To-day it is impossible to secure harmony throughout a whole street as could be done a hundred years ago. The London County Council tried it with Aldwych—and failed. But at least something can be done to secure a degree of harmony where changes are essential; yet it is sad to think that the old London is to give place to a new. Not only will the face change; character will change with it and with character must go memories.

INDIAN ONOMOTOLOGY.

To the stickler for correctness India and its literary productions must be a perpetual grievance. The Hindoos revel in titles and names, many of our Rajahs having four *Gazette* lines of them, but nowhere in the world is there such a blissful ignorance of the principles of onomotology as in this Land of Irresponsibility. The European scribes are often as unsound in this respect as the natives, and such designations of well-known men as Sir Lawley, Sir Upcott, Sir Ibbetson and Sir Edgerley are of daily occurrence in papers sold at four annas per copy. But the sitting of the Telegraph Commission in Bombay on Monday brought to light a delightful specimen of the native way of doing things. Amongst the memorials drawn up concerning the grievances of postal and telegraph employes was one addressed to "His Excellency Sir Gilbert John. Elliot Murray, Kynymond, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. Earl of Minto and of Roxbargh, Viceroy and Governor-General of India." Now this rendering of the style and title of the Viceroy is about as inaccurate as it well could be. To pass over the full stop between His Excellency's Christian names; also the comma absurdly placed after Murrey, it may be wondered how it is that the Viceroy's daughters are known as the Ladies Elliot if their father's surname is Kynymond. (In any case "Kynymond" is erratic out that, from the native point of view, is a mere detail). The fact is the Minto family name is Elliot, and the Viceroy's ancestral name is Gilbert John Elliot. Family reasons have occasioned the "Murray," and "Kynymond," but Eliiot was added after the latter, so that, spite of the additions the name of the Minto family is still Elliot. The titular designation, "Earl of Minto and of Roxburgh," is equally inaccurate. It is true Lord Minto's Scottish seat is in Roxburgheshire, but he is not Earl of Roxburgh, (which is also mis-spelt) as that title was carried off by Charles the First's Lord Privy Seal over two hundred years before the Elliots were ennobled, and is now borne by the Duke o' that ilk. Incidentally it may be pointed out that one of the items in Post office discipline to which the peons object is the system of fining as a punishment for slip-shod work. We greatly fear the native Telegraphists' newest address to the Viceroy will not do much to convince him that they are not deserving of the punishment they receive.

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the Secretariat, Bombay, on Tuesday the 18th December, at 4-30 P. M.

DR. SPOONER HART arrived in Calcutta On Wednesday from Australia.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Victoria with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant left Suez at 4 a.m. on Thursday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental with the homeward Mails of the 3rd instant arrived Aden at 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

GENERAL Scott, the Military Supply Member, left Simla on tour and will be arriving in Calcutta by the end of November.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's. s. s. Dumbea from Bombay arrived at Aden yesterday the 8th instant at 6 a.m.

A MILITARY correspondent of a Madras contemporary describing Moscow observes "A glorified Bombay about sums the place up."

MR. J. Wilson, Secretary, Revenue Department, handed over charge to Mr. E. D. MacLagan and proceeds home on three months' leave.

THE Italian Cruiser "Calabria," under the Command of Captain M. de M. Enrico, with the Prince Ferdinand of Udine, sailed yesterday for Aden.

IN explanation of "how we do things now" Mr. Moberly Bell, the manager of the *Times*, showed a Press representative a ledger concerning the book on the Russo-Japapese war, which was published by the *Times*. According to this the author's fees were £6,658, the cost of advertising £6,133, and the publishers' payment £313.

A CURIOUS fact about the gulls at St. James's Park lake was mentioned by a keeper to a representative of the *Daily Graphic*. Every night they go off in two's and three's and four's, lying straight away over Buckingham Palace. And every morning they come back. But they come back over Whitehall. He added that they were believed to go up the Thames and make their way down as the tide fell.

THE purchase of the Suntoke Buildings by the Gresham Life Assurance Society Limited for Rs. 2,02,500 as we recently announced is a sign of the progress which this old firm is making in Bombay. Its old premises are in Bank St. but after nearly a lakh has been spent on improving the new building, a move will be made to Esplanade road to which so many of the best business houses are moving often deserting the premises which have been their homes since birth. As may be judged by the amount spent on the alterations they will be of an extensive character and the new building, for such it will be to a great extent, will be a desirable addition to one of the best of the city's best streets.

MR. J. de FONSEKA, of the Surveyor-General's Office, Colombo, son of Mr. F. de Fonseka, Mudaliyar, is the lucky purchaser of a pearl of an extraordinary nature, says the *Times of Ceylon*. On the face of the pearl the reflection of a cross is seen; and the size of the pearl, which is milky white, is almost as big as a *mora* seed. Different valuations and offers have been made for it so far, but the owner intends exporting it to some foreign market. The pearl is said to have been found inside an oyster from the Bentota river, the finder being a poor village woman who sold it to the above-named gentleman.

A MILITARY correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, writing of Russian affairs, says: "Military Officers of all ranks, I found, had a very thorough knowledge of our strategical and economical position in this country. One General Officer enumerated to me all our chief military Cantonments and the number of troops, in each. They, for the most part, appeared to have a low opinion of our Indian troops and seemed to think we should have little chance if we ever had to use them against their own—this even after their experience in Manchuria! Everywhere I found the greatest admiration expressed for Lord Kitchener, whom they consider our one and only General. From what I could gather special facilities are granted to Officers desiring to make a study of the Indian question, an example which we might follow with great advantage to ourselves. The Russian Officers I met were by no means all Staff Officers, yet how many of our Officers not on the Headquarter Staff have any but the most superficial knowledge of Russia's position in Turkestan or Persia."

BERLIN LETTER.

FEELING IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Education and Opera.

BERLIN, OCTOBER 19.

If at any time there arises between Germany and France a diplomatic incident or a political controversy the press is sure to call to mind the humiliating loss of the two provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. And as usually happens in dealing with that which one no longer possesses, there is in place of real, calm, practical consideration even now after a lapse of 35 years, the spectacle of unbridled passion in all discussions concerning this territory. Thus correspondents write as if both provinces had become French in sympathy and character through and through, as if everybody living there yearned for the day to come when their territory would once more become French, as if every one languished there under the German yoke, and more of such like things.

And whilst the real state of things is ever becoming more and more removed from the foregoing description, this picture drawn by the imagination nevertheless persists unchanged. From time to time to be sure one has to awaken these dreamers, to place the picture and the reality over against each other, and to prove how little likeness there is between them. In this connection it is fitting to refer to the result of a plebiscite, which the Franco-German league—that is in reality a French association in connection with the "pacifists" in France—wished to institute. Since a real vote of the people is impossible to take on this question circulars were sent to all the newspapers in these crown provinces asking them to publish their views on the question as to whether Alsace-Lorraine should belong to France or Germany—in short what they held to be most desirable in this question. The league hoped mainly to evoke the expression of opinion that the provinces, or parts of them, should be given back to France. Since they demand this, and regard it as an essential condition for their plans of disarmament, such an answer would have been in agreement with the basis of their demand. The people of Alsace-Lorrain, however, have not given them this pleasure. More than half the newspapers, because they represent

A CONSTITUENCY WHICH IS THOROUGHLY GERMAN,

would have nothing to do with these efforts, and gave no answer at all to the circular. Three-fourths of the remaining newspapers together with seven eighths of their subscribers have expressed themselves in favour of Germany's retaining the possession of the provinces. This result will come as a great surprise, wherever false opinions obtain which are based solely on imagination. Any one, however, who knows the real state of things will not betray the surprise.

Apart from the fact that the greater part of the population in point of view of race has always been German, and that the country has economically developed more and more under German administration, the brusque and illiberal conduct of the French government recently in the church question has most deeply annoyed those very circles in Alsace-Lorraine which hitherto have been the principal upholders of French ideas. After the war it was mainly the lower and middle classes of the priesthood who were throughly anti-German, and who made their influence felt in this respect upon the population. Now, owing to the struggle between Church and State in France, this has become otherwise. Besides this, the lower classes themselves have learned that the social legislation of the German Empire, which was enacted under the Government of William I, is far freer and more progressive than that of the French government up to the present. The workmen here know exactly how superior the German factory legislation, the old age and invalid insurance etc. are to those of France. In face of these facts the myth of the German tyranny, of the German yoke has difficulty to maintain itself.

It is to be hoped, if the Franco-German league still often brings such questions to the test of reality, that the false idea which people in France have of the conditions in Alsace-Lorraine will gradually disappear before the real facts of the case. France, Germany, Europe, and the general peace will thereby be benefitted.

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S AIR SHIP.

During the week in which the international aeronaut's federation, founded in Paris last October, held the opening meetings of its conference in Berlin, the old battle between the "rigid" and the "free" system has been unexpectedly decided in favour of the rigid system. After experiments lasting for six years, which were regarded in expert circles as being hopeless, Count Zeppelin has made repeated journeys over a prescribed route round Lake Constance, performed every possible evolution and brought his air-ship back to the starting point. He has thus demonstrated the superiority of his type of air-ship over those of Lebaudy in France and Parseval in Germany which were constructed with a moveable car.

The actual body of this ship which has approved itself so brilliantly, retains the characteristic from of a gigantic cigar. It is a cylinder pointed at both ends with a length of 126 meters and a diameter of 12½ meters. This body is formed of a framework consisting of aluminium ribs, round which the material of the balloon is laid somewhat loosely. Inside this structure thirteen closed gas balloons are arranged, which have all together a carrying capacity of 12,000 kilograms. Two pontoons are rigidly fastened by means of strong suspenders to the body of the ship, one placed at a distance of 30 metres from the front point and the other at the same distance from the back one. Each pontoon carries a Daimler motor of 85 horse power to drive the two pairs of screws, which are situated above the pontoons on both sides of the body of the ship, and which render its peculiar motion possible. In front of and behind the pair of pontoons are fixed the two wooden frames covered with cloth, which serve as a steering apparatus. The two pontoons are connected by means of a narrow wooden bridge to which a moveable weight is attached in order to be able to alter at will the centre of gravity of the whole air machine. It will be acknowledged on all hands, that the achievements of Court Zeppelin during his last ascents in the air have

PUT EVERYTHING IN THE SHADE,

which has been previously attained by air-ships. The dirigeability of his ship left nothing to be desired, whilst in the case of all other systems a certain unreliability in steering cannot be avoided, since the car being freely suspended cannot change its direction simultaneously with the balloon in describing a curve and in the case of accelerated speed it drags behind.

The Zeppelin air-ship offers increased reliability in as much as it has two motors and retains its motion quite well if one of them even refuses to act. As a medium speed Count Zeppelin has achieved a rate of 14 to 15 metres per second. Even against a wind moving at 5 metres per second this ship managed to go forward at a tolerable pace. The rigid air-ship may be built so large that far greater lifting force is placed at the aeronaut's disposal than is the case with non-rigid systems. Still, it is undeniable that military and expert critics point out a defect in Zeppelin's apparatus which more than neutralises all its advantages. They say that this air-ship cannot "land "if the wind is at all strong, but must descend upon water. That is true, but the former cavalry general Count Zeppelin replies to such objections: "I rule the atmosphere, since I can remain in the air for days and can traverse thousands of miles. I do not descend during a storm but seek a place of shelter at a remote distance which is not affected by the barometric depression or I seek some known haven of refuge." The greater the airship, the greater its radius of action. If for instance, a number of places of refuge for air-ships where established in Germany, it would always be possible to descend safely at any point if the aeronaut were only as sure of his air machine as Count Zeppelin and his assistants are of theirs. In this bold conception lies the real genius of the present solution of the problem of aerial navigation.

The cost of constructing such a gigantic airship amounts to about £10,000. If, however, the necessary number of places of refuge are at disposal it may safely make repeated journeys through the air and be securely housed again.

Thus to the surprise of all aeronauts the latest success of Count Zeppelin has clearly demonstrated the superiority of the "rigid" system over the "free" one, to which hitherto the future seemed to belong.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN FRANCE.

Even in France secondary education is just now in a critical stage of transition. Experiments and reforms have been tried, but the general result of these efforts up to the present is, as Marcel Prevost writes in a remarkable article in the *Figaro*, that the average level of education has been lowered. The only real advantage attained so far is, according to Prevost, that the younger generation in France has become imbued with the love of sport, and of physical culture in general. In this respect, one might say, that French education has become somewhat anglicised. Hand in hand with this, goes on the other side a denationalising of the education of the youth of France. The strength of this education lay traditionally in the excellence of the literary instruction given, which was based on the literature of the ancients, and which aimed at imparting to the scholars a deep knowledge and love of the national literature. Today all this is so changed, that the children examined in the secondary schools of Paris are only able to translate the very easiest extracts from Latin authors. As to their literary education however, its decline is, according to Prevost's opinion, too frightful: no wonder, when, as one professor assures us only twenty minutes are given to the study of Corneille. Out of one class of 50 pupils with the average age of 15 years, only 3 had ever heard of Dante, and of these one knew that there was a statue erected to him in Paris, another that he had some connection with Hell, and the third that he was an Italian Poet in the Middle Ages. Only one out of the whole class was acquainted with the name of Richard Wagner. One must certainly grant that experiences of this kind point to a very defective condition of their general knowledge. French education has indeed always been exclusively French and what lay outside the bounds of their own country has always remained fairly mysterious even to the educated Frenchmen. If, however, the national education also, which is rooted in the languages and literature, is attacked, then that means a danger for French culture as a whole. What, however, is being given as a substitute? The scholars are said to be provided with a mass of special knowledge of a practical kind. They know something about everything, are being stuffed with a mass of individual facts, which have no connecting principle, and they become specialists before they have received a general education. In the face of these depressing experiences Prevost demands that French education shall become "Real" in the sense in which the Germans understand the word, that it shall keep to the great and true realities, to the main outlines of history, of nature, of literature, to languages, to the master pieces of poetry which are the true "realities." In these words one hears the protest of the fine old French culture against the bastard methods which are at bottom just as little fine as French, just as little practical as modern.

THE BEGINNING OF THE BERLIN MUSIC SEASON.

For two weeks now the musical life of Berlin has been in full swing. It has begun right well in so far as these first weeks of the season have on the average produced some notable achievements and have kept musical dilettantism in the background. Thus, for example, Herr Rudolf Ganz has proved himself to possess, if not a great degree of passion, yet nevertheless real musical taste as a pianist, and the young Roman lady violinist, Clary von Rubadi displayed brilliant technique and musical feeling, which promise much for the future, although they do not approach by a long way to the genius of the great masters. The "Big Guns" are gradually getting into line, for instance Godowsky, the Carenos and Chevillard with the Paris Lamoureuse Orchestra. The Joachim Quartette has however begun its classical evenings already and Risler has already attacked his great undertaking to perform the whole of Beethoven's Sonatas (after the example set by Hans von Bulow) in eight evenings and in chronological order. The visit of Caruso to the Royal Opera has been up to the present the chief feature in the musical life of Berlin, as also the performance of the sixth symphony by Gustave Mahler. The prospect of seeing the tenor par excellence as the Duke in "Rigoletto" and as Rhadames and Don Jose has crowded the Opera House in spite of the prices charged which are exorbitant for Berlin. The applause won by this artists was very great and yet, some of the best artistes of our Opera House maintained their reputation well alongside this celebrated visitor. The latter certainly proved by the fine rich modulations of tone in his voice, the perfection of his training, the ease of his performance, and the vitality and elegance of his acting, his superiority over all other Italian tenors of the present day. Mahler's new symphony received a hearing in the "new concerts" under Fried and the fact that these have been undertaken by the managing director Hermann Wolff must be regarded as a recognition of their importance. The symphony is a gigantic work lasting for an hour and a half and is performed by an orchestra far too huge which does not even disdain such means as the employment of cow bells to secure the right effect. It stirs, especially in the scherzo many a sudden surprise of the happiest nature, and many a fine mood in the listener, but on the whole it is so powerful, and exaggerates so much that in reality it even destroys its own effect. In our opinion it goes beyond the perceptive power of the human ear and so, the highest musical refinement becomes finally antimusical.

L. ASCH.

MR. ASQUITH ON GOLF.

Emancipation of Lady Players.

MR. ASQUITH, Chancellor of the Exchequer, opened a bazaar in Dundee the other day, promoted by the Scotscraig Golf Club, whose course is at Tayport. He said: I am delighted at all times and in all places to see ladies upon the links. I have watched there the process of female emancipation going through its successive stages. It began with exclusion, then I think it passed to toleration, and now it amounts to welcome. (Applause.) Well, you may draw any moral you please from that chapter in the history of female efforts. (Laughter.) I will only venture to say this that it is to me a most gratifying proof of how by the process of what I may call peaceful penetration—(Laughter)—woman can always extend her own legitimate domain.

Some outsiders may wonder that there should be room on the coast of Fife for new golf links, or even for any enlargement of those which already exist. The East of Fife has provided the cradle and the nursery and the training ground from which golfers emerge and conquer the world. (Applause.) I remember very well a little more than thirty years ago the first time I ever went to St. Andrew's with a reading party from Oxford. I remember the surprise and the amusement with which we English immigrants watched the natives as they engaged in their strange and outlandish pastime. (Laughter.) Well, little more than a lifetime, in fact not the lifetime of a generation, has passed, and golf has now spread to the uttermost parts of the English-speaking world. Only yesterday I had a letter from a son of mine describing to me how he had just had a round on the links at Khartum. Never I suppose, in the history of sport, and rarely in the history of any form of human activity, has there been a case of propaganda so rapid, so effectual, and so complete.

Well, I will not attempt the task which more skilled hands than mine have before now tried and failed to accomplish, and that is to analyze the secret and charm of golf. Like many of the other subtler forms of human pleasure it baffles and, perhaps, defies analysis. There was a famous Lord Chancellor who once said to one of our English judges that when he had a little more experience he would be the worst judge that ever sat on the Bench. I think one is often tempted to think the same of golf as one proceeds steadily by assiduous practice from bad to worse. (Laughter.)

I was calculating the other day that I myself might have learned two new languages in the time I have devoted to becoming a very indifferent performer at the game. Yet we go on playing, and we find, strange to say, compensation for much time wearily spent among bunkers and whins—(laughter)—in, now and again, that crowded moment of glorious sensation, when we find that, after all, like Braid or Vardon, we are capable of a meteoric drive, or, perhaps, what is still more satisfying, an inspired putt. (Laughter and applause.) Long may the game flourish, and not least upon the extended links of the Scotscraig Club.

A CURIOUS instance occurred recently of a defendant, charged with counterfeiting coins, paying his lawyer "in his own coins." The case was tried in a mofussil court, where the lawyer went all the way from Calcutta for a fee of Rs. 150. The defendant was discharged, and to mark his gratitude, he added a reward of Rs. 25 to the fee promised. But when the Vakil came back to Calcutta he found that the whole sum of money consisted of counterfeit rupees!

GOVERNMENT AND NATIVE STATES.

A SUPPRESSED PETITION.

Bikanir Nobles in Trouble.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON NOVEMBER 7.

Replying to Dr. Rutherford, who asked whether he was aware that the Government of India had withheld the transmission of a memorial addressed to Mr. Morley regarding the imprisonment of Bikanir nobles by the Maharaja of Bikanir, Mr. Morley said that he had received a copy of the memorial, but not from the Indian Government. "If they withheld it," he added, "I shall be informed by them in due course." Mr. Morley further said that he gathered from the memorial that the order of the Government of India, appealed against, is the refusal to interfere, in a matter of internal policy, with the action of a Ruler of a Native State, of which the memorialists are subjects.

Replying to Mr. Hazell about the appointment of Mr. Candler of the Educational Service, announced in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th September—it being the appointment of a Junior Professor of the Presidency College at Calcutta to be Principal of the College—Mr. Morley said he saw no reason at present to take action.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

Victory of Mr. Roosevelt's Ccause.

TAMMANEY JUDGES GALORE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The Lieutenant-Governor and all the State Officials of New York are Democrats who have also won many seats in the State Senate and Assembly and also in Congress. The election is regarded as a personal defeat of Mr. Hearst. The victory of his cause is however bound to strengthen President Roosevelt's anti-trust campaign.

All the ten Judges who have been elected are nominees of the Tammaney Hall which has now a fresh lease of life.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CHANGED POLICY.

Negroes in Disgrace.

BATTALION DISMISSED AND CIVILIANS DISARMED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

President Roosevelt has dismissed the whole of the 25th Negro Battalion for refusing to disclose the culprits who were rioting at Brownsville, Texas, in August 1905, resulting in the killing of a citizen.

President Roosevelt has also decided to disarm all Negroes employed in the Army, Navy, or civilian capacity.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Proposed Prosecution.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The Washington Department of Justice is considering the question of prosecuting the Standard Oil Company.

WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

Read a First Time.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Mr. Keir Hardie in the House of Commons has introduced the Women's Enfranchisement Bill.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman stated there was no opportunity of dealing with the question this session.

The Bill was read a first time.

THE STRAITS DALLAR.

Reduction of Fineness Approved.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Mr. Winston Churchill, asked in the House of Commons if Government approved the reduction of fineness in the Straits Dollar, replied in the affirmative.

SPECIAL CRUISE FOR THE "DREADNOUGHT."

Under the Prince of Wales' Flag.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The *Standard* states that the Prince of Wales hoists his flag on the "Dreadnought" in 1907, for a special cruise.

THE NEW HEBRIDES CONVENTION.

Joint Commissioners for France and England.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The text of the New Hebrides Convention has been published and stipulated that France and Great Britain shall each appoint a High Commissioner to be assisted by two resident Commissioners.

SIR HENRY MORTIMER DURAND.

Retires from Diplomatic Service.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, British Ambassador at Washington, retires from Diplomacy at Christmas.

LORD CURZON GOES TO AMERICA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

Lord Curzon, Miss Leiter, and the Earl and Countess of Suffolk have gone to America.

SOUTH AFRICAN FOOTBALLERS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

The South Africans have beaten Oxford by 24 to 3.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPUTATION TO LORD ELGIN.

Meeting of Sympathy in Whitehall.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

About seventy Liberal members of the House of Commons, Sir H. Cotton presiding, received a deputation of Transvaal Indians most sympathetically. Sir Charles Dilke said it was notorious that the Native Ordinance was trade jealousy of the Indian shopkeepers.

A Resolution of sympathy was adopted.

It was announced that Lord George Hamilton cordially sympathises with the deputation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

An *Empire* Special, dated London Thursday 8th, states :—

The deputation to lay before Government the grievances of Indians in the Transvaal arising out of the new Ordinances will see Lord Elgin to-day.

A meeting of sympathisers has been held in the House of Commons, Sir Henry Cotton presided and was supported by Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. J. D. Rees. Many Liberals and Labourites and some Conservatives are agreed that the grievances demand remedying.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LATE MR. HERRING'S ESTATE.

Millionaire's Large Bequest to Charities.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8,

Mr. Herring left a million and a half including one hundred thousand to the Salvation Army's colonisation scheme and other charitable bequests. The residuary estate to the Hospital Sunday fund is estimated at half a million.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

An *Empire* Special, dated London 8th instant, says: —The estate left by the late Mr. George Herring is valued at a million and a half stirling. By his will he leaves £600,000 to the King's Hospital funds and £100,000 to the Salvation Army.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WILL OF MR. BELILIOS.

Calcutta May Benefit.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The will of Mr. Belilios has been published. The property in Hongkong amounts to £250,000. Failing issue of his sons, it is bequeathed to found a free Jewish College in Calcutta.

GENERAL STOESSEL IN POVERTY.

Russia's Outcast.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

General Stoessel has applied to a Military Charitable Institution for means to enable him to keep a servant and has been ordered to produce a medical certificate as to his incapacity to attend on himself.

THE PORTSMOUTH RIOTS.

Further Precautions.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

Four hundred Marines slept at the Naval Barracks, Portsmouth, last night, ready to deal with any further disorder, but everything passed quietly.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Too Many Imports.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The British Imports for October show an increase of £59,62,900, and the Exports, an increase of £38,66,775.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT

Reorganization Edict Issued.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Reuter (Peking) says that an Edict has been published reorganising the Government. It constitutes eleven boards.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

Intentions as to the Customs.

A DIFFICULT POSITION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

At the annual dinner of the China Association Mr. Sundry, who was in the Chair, said he was convinced that the policy of the Chinese was to drive a wedge here and loosen a brick there, until they had gained full control of the Customs and hence the Association's active protest. Japan had given proof of her good intentions by opening Dalny to trade.

Sir E. Satow emphasized the extreme difficulty of the position of the British Minister at Peking nowadays and paid a tribute to the admirable assistance received from loyal and zealous servants of the British Government.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

Withdrawal of Forces.

DEPARTURE OF CHINESE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 8.

A Special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London November 6th, says that the *Times'* Peking Correspondent, says that a well-known Englishman who has returned from the north of Manchuria reports that all the Russian forces, except Railway Guards, have been withdrawn.

Arrangements have not yet been made for the Custom's collection on the Russian Frontier, but the principle has been agreed upon.

The Chinese Commission leaves immediately to investigate the condition of Manchuria.

CHINESE COOLIES IN THE RAND.

Lord Selbourne's Support Resented.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

An *Empire* Special, dated London, 8th instant, states :—

Lord Selbourne has aroused indignation in Pretoria by writing a letter in support of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick the pro Chinese candidate

BINNY AND CO'S FAILURE.

Deed of Assignment Drawn.

SUBMISSION TO CREDITORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 8.

Messrs. Binny and Co. have issued to their creditors a report of the proceedings of a meeting, held on the 5th instant, and as resolved at that meeting a copy of a deed of assignment in favour of the creditors vesting the property of the firm in the Trustees with a statement of the firm's position.

At to-night's adjourned Meeting the Deed will be submitted for the creditors' approval.

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

Rajah of Venkatagiri Repudiates Precipitation.

THE Rajah of Venkatagiri, a very large creditor of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., writing in the *Madras Mail*, repudiates the allegation made in the *Mail* of the 31st ultimo, by Mr. J. McKenzie that he (the Rajah) had precipitated the catastrophe.

In the course of the letter, which throws a significant light on the state of affairs of the firm a few days before the failure, the Rajah says :—I neither insisted upon withdrawing several lakhs nor precipitated the catastrophe. My deposits amount to Rs. 7 lakhs and the earliest of them has not yet fallen due and will do so only next month. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. sent their dubash, Sir Ramaswamy Moodelliar, on the 14th October to ask my brother Rajah V. Kishun Bahadur, whose deposit of Rs. 3 1/2 lakhs had fallen due on the 9th and had failed to be paid, to renew his deposit. Sir Ramaswamy Moodelliar saw me too and asked that my deposits too should be renewed. I answered that my earliest deposit would fall due in December and there was no hurry to consider the matter. On his pressing me to consent to the renewal of all the deposits as they fell due I said that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. might pay only Rs. 1,40,000 or so in December to enable me to pay the instalment of "peishcush" of my estate that would then be falling due and take a renewal of the rest of my deposits, which proposal for partial payment was made by me inasmuch as the money was deposited with the firm solely to meet the instalments of my "peishcush."

Sir Ramaswamy Moodelliar thought that the whole of the deposits should be renewed as they fell due and the matter lay over in that state. My brother asked after Sir Ramaswamy Moodelliar's pressure for payment of only Rs. 50,000 to meet some calls on him and offered to renew the rest of the deposit. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., however, prevailed upon him to accept payment of only which has accrued due and to renew the whole of his deposits. As regards my deposits no further communication of any sort passed from either side. A cheque for interest accrued due was issued to my brother on the 20th and was dishonoured.

Any fair-minded man can judge from the above fact whether there was any pressure and insistence of withdrawing any lakhs and precipitation of the catastrophe by me or by my brother or whether more than generous consideration was shown to the failing firm."

NATIVE BANK IN MADRAS.

On Purely Indian Lines.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 8.

M. D. Abdool Azeez Badsha Sahib and several leading Merchants and Lawyers of Madras have issued a circular in the course of which it says that a Native Bank in Madras has been a long felt want and that the present juncture affords excellent opportunity for founding a bank with Indian shareholders and managed by Indians. The failure of Arbuthnot and Binny has set many people thinking as to whether an Indian Bank on a financially sound basis, should not now be established.

The Nattukottai Chetty community have opened many banks, but not on the basis of a joint stock liability and it is easy to utilise their business capacity and their commercial shrewdness in managing a new concern. If some leading Indians in Madras will take a prominent part in the formation and management of a Bank, the general public will feel that there is sufficient guarantee for intergrity and business capacity.

The idea is to raise a capital of Rs. 50 lakhs by ten thousand shares of Rs. 500 each. The business of the Bank will be confined to receiving deposits and lending on good personal or other securities.

Several leading Nattukottai Chetties are expected to take shares to the value of a lakh of rupees each. Some big Native merchants of Madras will, it is expected, also join the concern.

COLONEL BULL GOES TO KASAULI.

Accident from a Rabid Dog.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 8.

Colonel Bull, I. M. S., was obliged to proceed to Kasauli yesterday for treatment at the Pasteur Institute. He was examining the mouthof a dog and in drawing his forefinger away from its teeth incurred a slight scratch. The dog has since betrayed symptoms of hydrophobia and Colonel Bull accordingly decided to put himself under treatment at once.

SERIOUS FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

A fire broke out this afternoon at the Hooghly Hydraulic Press, Chitpore, which is situated near the river. Hursook Dass Dooly Chund of 142, Cotton Street, is the proprietor of the Press. The Chitpore fire brigade were soon at work on the burning building, being assisted from the Port Commissioners' floating fire station. The extent of the confragation however was such that it was found necessary to summon further aid of the Calcutta brigade. The fire is a big one.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Final Appeal to the Country Contemplated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

A special cablegram from the *Statesman*, dated London, November 6, says that when the Education Bill is received from the House of Lords, the House of Commons will send it back in its original form, and if the measure is again altered, Government will drop the Bill and ultimately appeal to the country against the peers.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

Details Not Known in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 8.

According to information received by the Viceroy the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will visit Burma between the 22nd of February and the 14th of March next.

Nothing is known of their intention to visit India.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 8.

No hockey was played to-day, the 24th Regiment having scratched against the Manchesters.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

Money Lender's Munificence.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

LADY COLEBROOKE, who has been entertaining the King at Abington all the week, is a much to be envied woman. For the King to have gone back to Scotland after his return to town in order to make a visit is a signal honour, but King Edward is an old friend of his hostess. The daughter of Lord Alfred Paget, a personal friend both of the King and of the late Queen Victoria, Lady Colebrooke is a goddaughter of his Majesty and has been brought up in the atmosphere of the Court.

There is probably no house in London where King Edward dines more frequently than Strafford House, the town house of the Colebrookes. Lady Colebrooke is also a famous Liberal hostess doing much of the more exclusive party entertaining. Although so well known to those in high position Lady Colebrooke is not a familiar figure to the man in the street. Her portrait rarely appears in any of the illustrated papers, but she is a handsome woman with dark hair, brilliant eyes and a beautiful complexion. Taller than the ordinary run of women, one of her greatest attractions is her charming manner. Her husband's elevation to the Peerage is of quite recent date.

PRINCESS OF WALES' NEW CAR.

Royal motorists seem to be having quite a spell of misfortune. Last week I chronicled a breakdown on the part of the King's motor car and now comes the news that Queen Alexandra's car broke down between Balmoral and Ballater. The Queen, who is none the worse for this little adventure, had to jump in a passing dog-cart in order to reach the station in time to catch the train which was to convey her to Sandringham. The Princess of Wales, who is one of the most enthusiastic of Royal motorists and takes quite a professional interest in the technical details of the car, is having a motor car built to her own order. The landaulette has been designed with studied simplicity and a pretty story is going the rounds of the Ladies' Automobile Club concerning H. R. H.'s choice of colour. The rather uncommon shades of green have been used for the painting of the body of the car and, so the story goes, the colour scheme came to the Princess when walking in the grounds of York Cottage, where by the way she has just returned for the first time since her visit to India. The greens of the fir trees appealed to her artistic eye and so she sent a little branch of fir to the builder of her new car whojundertook to match the colours.

The initials "V. M." surmounted by a crown are emblazoned on the panels of the door. Inside is a neat little contrivance for setting up a tea basket for use on long country journeys.

MY LADY NICOTINE.

It is amusing to notice how, directly the habit of smoking has spread to the woman of suburbia, the smart woman drops her after dinner cigarette as though it were a live coal. Just a little while ago it was the rule rather than the exception to see every other woman in a fashionable restaurant after dinner with a cigarette between her dainty lips and the consumption of cigarettes at the ladies clubs frequented by the fashionable world surprised even the tobacconists who supplied them. But when the shop girl and city typist took to the weed with zest, the smart set pronounced smoking by women to be distinctly "middle class" a term of terrible reproach. And the other day quite a little storm of indignation greeted the advertisement of a certain West End tobacconist who styled himself cigarette maker to the Queen Margharita of Italy.

When however an emissary of the law inquired into the circumstances he found that the tradesman was well within his rights in so describing himself. Royalty in fact is not so fickle in its habits as are sometimes the leaders of our social world. Another inveterate smoker among Royal ladies is the Dowager Empress of Russia but the Czarina who is very English in taste and feeling abhors nicotine. The poet Queen of Roumania smokes an occasional cigarette with the ladies of her Court as does the Queen of Portugal. The young Queen of Spain however like all the English princesses, with the exception of the Queen of Norway better known still as "Princess Maud," has no partiality for smoking.

DOWAGER QUEEN OF ITALY SETS A FASHION.

Apropos of Queen Margharita by the way, she is very largely responsible for the "white season" decreed by the fashion authorities in Paris. White materials—white faced cloth for preference and the white Fox sets that are so flattering to a pretty complexion, are to be greatly worn this winter and not by the young only. Middle aged women and even those who must be written down as elderly may aspire to white and, so it is said, Paris has been converted to the charms of white for all ages by the Dowager Queen of Italy who has been on a visit to the French Capital. Every day the still beautiful "Pearl of Savoy" wore white dresses and white furs and though neither young nor slender the result was excellent.

With Queen Margharita the wearing of white has a peculiar significence for the late King Humbert used to declare that she should always wear white or very delicate colours.

There is one point to be remembered in the wearing of white and it is one that the Parisienne never forgets. The woman who has passed her first youth must eschew "cream", even "ivory" may prove trying, but pure white will nearly always prove satisfactory.

ANOTHER CONNAUGHT CANARD.

The matrimonial intentions of our Royalties continue to prove an absorbing subject to our social gossips. For some time past Society newsmongers have been talking in veiled language of an approaching marriage between Prince Arthur of Connaught, the only adult prince of the blood who is eligible to a certain young lady of noble but not Royal birth. Great care was of course taken not to mention the lady by name and so bring forth the almost inevitable official contradiction. The identity of the lady however has at last leaked out. It is Lady Majorie Manners, daughter of the Duke of Rutland but inquiry at Clarence House yesterday brought the information that there is no foundation for this interesting piece of fiction. The Duke of Connaught himself is said to have been intensely amused when he came across the rumour in a London daily paper. At the same time it is well known that the Duke is on the look out for a bride for his son, no easy task this, for Prince Arthur is in the line of succession. Though there are several lives between him and the throne, the choice of a wife is nevertheless a matter of considerable importance. The dearth of suitable princesses doubtless suggested the story that the Prince had decided to look out outside the charmed circle of Royalty for a Princess.

GRAND DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM IV.

Another of the few remaining links with the past, has passed away with the death of Wilhelmina, Countess of Munster. Lady Munster bore the name of her grandfather, William IV. her mother being one of the nine children of King William by his alliance with the beautiful Mrs. Jordan, a belle of the Regency. That marriage although morganatic was solemnised according to the law of England and the observance of the church and had the law of succession recognised the offspring of this union the dead Countess might have been very closely related to the reigning king. As it was Lady Munster's mother Lady Augusta Kennedy Erskine was a great favourite of her father William IV, and what is more remarkable of his childless Queen. The King's grandaughter loved to talk about the old days and in her Memoirs—a valuable contribution to the social history of last century—she told of many acts of kindness shown her as a tiny child by the King at Windsor Castle.

The Countess died where she had lived at Brighton, the town whose reputation was made by her Royal forbears. She married her own first cousin, the second Earl of Munster, who like herself was a descendant of William IV. Queen Victoria was always very kind to her FitzClarence connections and to none more so than the late Countess.

MONEY LENDER'S MUNIFICENCE.

The death of Mrs. Lewis Hill, the widow of the famous money lender, and the enormous bequests she has made to various charities has been one of the chief topics of the week. Bequests totalling many hundreds of thousands of pounds made under the will of her late husband became payable on the death of Mrs. Lewis Hill but in addition to those sums she herself has willed considerably over a quarter of a million to the cause of philanthropy. There is scarcely a charity in London which will not benefit and in all this she has acted upon the dying wishes of the late Sam Lewis.

Perhaps the most interesting of the many legacies made by Mrs. Lewis Hill is the £50,000 which she dedicated to found and endow women's lodging houses in London on the lines of the Rowton Houses. Like the late Lord Rowton Mrs. Lewis Hill gives her own name to the undertaking and the houses which will shelter future generations of London's poor working women in cleanliness and comfort will be called the "Ada Lewis Women's Lodging Houses." The hard lot of the underpaid, down trodden governess appealed to the kind heart of the benefactress of the workers of her sex, and another £50,000 has been set aside to build houses for worn out, aged governesses. Twenty-five thousand pounds to found the "Ada Lewis Winter Distress Fund," £20,000 for the Salvation Army, and £10,0000 for destitute children are just a few among the many extraordinarily generous bequests left by Mrs. Lewis Hill.

To her second husband Captain Lewis Hill, a young officer in the Scots Guards, whom she married a couple of years ago Mrs. Lewis Hill left £175,000 and her yacht the "Ailsa." Much of her short second married life was spent on board the yacht. Mrs. Lewis Hill was known in Society and her magnificent horses always attracted attention in the Park, but she preferred cultivating musical circles. A musician herself she numbered among her personal friends many of the leading singers of the day and nothing but illness could keep her away from her box at the Opera.

INFANT PHENOMENA.

We are to have a dose of infant prodigies this winter season and most of them are new stars in the concert firmament. Apparently those whose business it is to cater for the amusement of the public have an unquenchable faith in the power of the infant phenomenon to draw the public, this in spite of the rumours heard in many quarters that certain gifted juveniles whose precociousness had proved a veritable mine of gold to their parents were becoming somewhat of a drug in the market. The particular prodigy whom Society delights to honour at the moment is Pepito Aniola, who is a protege of the young King of Spain, Pepito has the rich colouring of the South, his long curls are dark as the raven's wing and his big eyes black as night. At two and a half Pepito was a pianist not to be despised and now when he is on the eve of his ninth birthday he has been proclaimed as a musician of genius. The German Emperor by the way is another Royal admirer of little Pepito. The brothers Charniavsky are another band of prodigies. Leo, the eldest, is a violinist, Jan aged twelve a pianist and Mischel a cellist of eleven. Kun Arpad a twelve year old Hungarian violinist made his first appearance this week.

Great Britain has also—shall we say "inflicted" —a little crop of prodigies on the concert goer—Ellie Selden, the ten year old mandolinist, Lionel Overden an accomplished violinist of thirteen, and little Vivian Charteris, who is English in spite of her name, and who played her violin before the King at Marienbad and received a pretty pearl brooch from His Majesty.

THE FASHIONABLE PET DOG.

The Autumn Show of the Kennel Club held at the Crystal Palace this week is an interesting index to the trend of fashion in regard to dogs. Queen Alexandria, an enthusiastic dog-lover, carried off premier honours with her magnificent borzoi "Vassilka" and her chow chow the renowned Sandringham Loo Choo. The Tibet spaniel is however one of the favourite pets of the hour and perhaps next to it in popular regard come the quaint little *bouledogues Francaises*.

The choice of pet dogs is however complicated by the fact that fashion insists upon the dog matching the toilette. Of course this may be secured by instructing the Dog's tailor to make its coat of the same material as its mistress's walking gown, but some fashionable fanciers strive to go a step further. To match a brown dress is comparatively simple. A tiny toy setter for instance of a beautiful golden brown hue is recommended for the wearer of the new tabac brown shades and a brown spaniel is also safe. With the lighter hues of brown there is the ever popular pug and the Pekingese. On the whole the Pomeranian, either in black or white is the best general utility dog and the black and white Japanese spaniel is also popular on this account. The fashionable *vieux rose* is probabably the most difficult colour to deal with and one fair owner who rejoices in the possession of a red and white Thibetan spaniel is greatly envied. On Ladies Day at the Kennel Club Show the pampered pets of the kennels are allowed to wear their jewelled collars and best suits. The wardrobe of the dog of fashion I can assure you is of no inconsiderable dimensions.

In addition to a variety of coats and endless ribbons and collars, the latter often of great intrinsic value, the dog who owns a mistress who moves in smart society has pocket handkerchiefs with its owner's coronet embroidered in the corners waterproof boots and motor goggles and should it be a curly poodle it gives "At Homes" at regular intervals. For the curly poodle which is a very favourite breed has established a club of its worshippers.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

Municipal Official Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

The *Statesman* of to-day writes :—"A serious charge has recently been made against a Municipal Official and, although the official in question has not been suspended and is carrying out his duties as usual, the matter has been referred by the General Committee to a specially appointed Sub-Committee to inquire into the charge made and to submit their report on the same. The subject matter of the charge is that the official asked and received, from a prominent European firm in Calcutta, a payment of the character of an illegal gratification. We have before us the names of both the official and the firm concerned, but for obvious reasons refrain from publishing them at the present time. The Chairman of the Corporation will, we understand, shortly be invited to place the facts before the Commissioners, as soon as the special Sub-Committee's report has been framed."

MUZZLED VAKILS.

The "Ten-Minutes' Rule" At Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

There was a lively debate at the monthly meetings of the Calcutta Corporation over the "Ten Minutes' Rule" which limits the speech of the mover of a resolution to 15 minutes and that of the other speakers to 10 minutes each, respectively. Considerable temper was displayed, particularly, by the Native members while urging to return to the old rule of unlimited time. Among these were generally the Legal members, but the European Mercantile and Trades members and Government nominees were decidedly in favour of the new rule which, after a sharp debate, personalities being freely indulged, was adopted.

THE TELEGRAPH PROBLEM.

No Expert Coming from England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 8.

The *Pioneer* says that the statement that a Traffic expert is being sent out to India by the English Telegraph authorities is incorrect. Such an arrangement was considered, but in view of the time which it would have taken any official to become acquainted with Indian conditions an alternative plan was adopted. Mr. Perrington, the Director of Traffic in the Indian Telegraph Department, is now at Home on leave, and has been placed on special duty at St. Martins-le-Grand, in order to gain some experience of the traffic methods followed in England. He will return to India in January and will then be in a position to apply the knowledge which he will have acquired during his period of deputation.

(For other Indian Telegrams see page 6.)

ROYAL VISITORS TO BOMBAY.

PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
THE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE.
PRINCE FERDINAND OF SAVOY.
PRINCE WALDEMAR OF DENMARK.

DISTINGUISHED REPRESENTATIVES OF EUROPEAN REIGNING FAMILIES.

Not since the Delhi Durbar has there been in India at the same moment members of four of the European reigning families. The princes mentioned above represent Germany, Italy, Denmark and Greece, and three of them are closely connected with our own Royal House. They are the sailor sons of their respective families, and a more interesting quartet of Royalties could scarcely be found in all Europe. Some particulars of their careers will be found below.

PRINC GEORGE.

Prince George of Greece, who arrived in Harbour on board the Danish Cruiser *Birma* on Wednesday, does not find himself in Bombay waters for the first time. But on landing he must have found the city vastly changed during the sixteen years that have elapsed since his last visit. The Yacht Club is still there, but the bales of cotton that covered the sward around the Wellington Basin have given place to the new "Greens" and the palatial "Taj." The Apollo Basin, too, has gone, and the magnificent "Porch of Inde" has destroyed the last vestige of resemblance which the Bunder of to-day bears to that of sixteen years ago. His Royal Highness's visit to the East one which is destined to go down to history—if only through the medium of Prince Bobetinne's Memoirs. Prince George was accompanied by his cousin, the present Tsar. Lord Harris was Governor at that time. The date of the Tsarevitch's arrival was uncertain, but the frigate *Asova* with the Tsarevitch on board, duly arrived in Harbour late one evening towards the the end of December. Then following festivities lasting several days, the whole City being *en fete* for the occasion. One of the most interesting gatherings in honour of the Tsarevitch and Prince George was a garden-party at Government House, and it is now interesting to notice, as illustrative of the ephemeralness of the European population of Bombay, that of all the hundreds of once well-known ladies and gentlemen who thronged the lawns at Malabar Point on that notable day sixteen years ago, scarce a score are now left in the City. Some of them, perhaps, may remember the desperate struggle that took place between a supposed Russian Nihilist and the police at the Bunder. When somebody was found who could interpret the Russian's invective to the police he turned out to be the Tsar's courier with letters for the Heir to the Throne!

The Tsarevitch and Prince George left Bombay on Christmas day, 1890. In due course they arrived in Japan. The young Princes displayed a remarkable interest in everything they saw in Nippon. One day, while inspecting a native temple, a policeman, mistaking the Tsarevitch's European actions for tokens of disrespect to the native gods, struck him a violent blow on the head with his sword. The blood streamed down the victim's face from a gaping wound, and as the policeman had his sword clutched in both hands and raised high for a second blow, the Tsarevitch would assuredly have met his end had not Prince George of Greece brought down his hand on the man's head with such force that he dropped the sword and recled.

The incident is best described in the words of Prince George of Greece in a letter to his father: "We passed through a long street decorated with flags and filled with crowds of people on both sides of the thoroughfare. I was looking towards the left when I suddenly heard something like a shriek in front of me and saw a policeman hitting Nicky a blow on the head with his sword, which he held with both hands. Nicky jumped out of the cart, and the man ran after him, Nicky with the blood streaming down his face. When I saw this I jumped out too, with a stick in my hand, and ran after the man, who was about fifteen paces in front of me. Nicky ran into a shop, but ran out again immediately, which enabled the man to overtake him. But I thank God that I was there at that moment, for while the policeman still had the sword raised high in the air, I gave him a blow straight on the head—a blow so hard that I doubt if he ever had the like before. He now turned against me, but fainted and fell to the ground. It was God who placed me there at that moment, and gave me strength to deal that blow, for had I been a moment later the policeman had, perhaps, cut off Nicky's head. I must say I admire Nicky's pluck; he stood it splendidly." The assailant was found to be a religious fanatic, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life, although a good many people for a long time believed the incident to have been the outcome of a Nihilist plot.

Great things have happened since then. The Tsarevitch, then a bachelor, is now the father of four little girls and an infant Tsarevitch, Prince George is still in a state of "single blessedness." But though the Tsar has not found him a wife, he has rewarded Prince George for saving his life in other ways. For one thing he made him High Commissioner of Crete, after that unruly island had tried its best to plunge Europe neck deep in the horrors of war, and, until very recently, really worked miracles of statesmanship. At the time of his arrival the island was, to all intents and purposes, bankrupt, yet out of the chaos of twenty centuries of bloodshed, pilage, and misrule, he succeeded in evolving order and tranquility, established what appeared to be a stable government, and placed the peasantry on a more prosperous basis than they had ever enjoyed.

But of late, the Prince's best and dearest friends have been obliged to confess his government a failure. He developed tyrannical and autocratic instincts in so marked a degree that the "plain Sailor Prince," as he used to be called, was lost in the petty but grandiloquent ruler, who confined his most prominent advisers in prisons for no other reason than to assert himself. In 1904 things seemed at their blackest, and the censure of the English Press was so strong that the Prince, after interviews with several European sovereigns, was disposed to resign office. A demonstration of Cretans against the methods of their ruler was sufficient to make him change his mind, and he continued his autocratic sway, with the result that last year saw another rising. Prince George was born in 1869, and is the second son of the King of Greece. He is blue-eyed, fair-haired, and stands well over six feet in height, and is altogether a splendid fellow if it were not for that spice of Russian (his mother is a Romanoff) autocracy which so spoiled him as a Governor.

PRINCE WALDEMAR.

Prince Waldemar of Denmark, who also arrived in Bombay by the Danish cruiser *Birma* on Wednesday, is the uncle of Prince George of Greece, so that on both his visits to Bombay Prince George has been accompanied by near relatives. But Prince Waldemar is by no means a patriarchal guardian, being only some ten years older than his nephew, and fourteen years younger than his sister, Queen Alexandra of England. Prince Waldemar, as a son of "The Sea King," is a sailor, but in any case he would have had to adopt the sea as a profession, for, until his elder brother, the present King of Denmark, married and fathered an heir to the Throne, Prince Waldemar was next heir and it nowadays is the rule that a monarch's next brother, "goes to sea." King Edward's brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, did so and was afloat for many years before the became Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, and His Majesty's second son, Prince Wilhelm, are sailors; the Prince of Wales, born second son of King Edward, is a sailor, and so is the King of Norway, second son of the new King of Denmark.

Prince Waldemar, however, was not a "second son," for between himself and the present King of Denmark there came another Prince. But as he was elected King of the Hellenes when Prince Waldemar was five years old, and from that time renounced any future claim to the Throne of Denmark and forthwith took up his residence in Greece. Prince Waldemar was brought up as a "second son" and educated afloat. The Danish Royal family are all extremely fond of the sea, and the King of Greece is never happier than when aboard his yacht. He married a lady who is as enthusiastic as himself, and the Queen of Greece has the distinction of being the only lady admiral in the world—an honour she received from the Tsar, who was always greatly attached to his beautiful cousin. The King of Greece, by the way, was serving as a midshipman in the British Navy at the time he was called upon to occupy the Hellenic throne. Prince Waldemar, on the death of his revered father, the late King Christian, inherited about fifty-five thousand pounds, and also all his father's estates, and his house property in Copenhagen which were at his own disposal, and quantities of plate and other effects; his brother, the new King, coming in for the Crown estates and the town and county palaces and nearly all their contents. Prince Waldemar has been married for twenty-one years to Princess Marie of Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres, and he is the happy father of four bonny princes and a little princess, now eleven years of age.

PRINCE FERDINAND.

Another very interesting Prince in Bombay this week was His Royal Highness Ferdinando Umberto di Savoia, Prince of Udina. The Prince is a cousin of King Victor Emmanuel III., and of the Duke of Abruzzi, the daring aeronaut, big-game hunter and Arctic explorer, who is generally best upon record-breaking in some part of the world. Prince Ferdinand is the eldest son of Prince Tomaso, Albert Victor, Duke of Genoa, uncle to the reigning monarch. He was born on April 21, 1884, and is therefore 21 years of age. He joined the "Calabria" as a midshipman with several others, but has since received his commission as a sub-lieutenant. He is very popular, his unassuming manner making him a general favourite. He takes his watch and pursues his studies with the sub-lieutenants on board the warship and appears determined to be the Royal Sailor of Italy. He was born to a life on the ocean wave, for his father is an Admiral of the Italian Navy.

The "Calabria" is on a cruise of the world which will occupy 21 months. She commenced her voyage from Venice on February 4, 1905, and among other places has visited Messina, Gibraltar, St. Thomas, San Domingo (Antilles Islands, West Indies), Kingston (Jamaica), Trinidad, Bahia (Brazil), Monte Video (Uruguay), Buenos Ayres (Argentine) Punta Arenas (Chili), Coquimbo (Chili), Callao (Peru), San Francisco, Honolulu, Suva (Fiji), Wellington (N.Z.), Hobart, Melbourne Fremantle, Adelside, Brisbane, New Guinea, Borneo, Java, Phillippines, China, Japan, and India, and thence she goes through the Suez Canal home to Italy. Apart from the gunnery practice which has been systematically engaged in with floating targets, the scientific significance, as certain observations have been carried out by Lieutenant Alessio Alberto, doctor of mathematics, who is the navigating officer of the *Calabria* His gravity observations are similar to those carried out by Dr. Hecker in June and July of 1904. At every place where the *Calabria* has called opportunity has been taken by the small Italian colonies to pay their respects to His Royal Highness and the officers of the ship and the demonstrations made by the little group of swarthy Italians everywhere show how deeply the sons and daughters of Sunny Italy are attached to their far-off native land.

THE LANDGRAVE.

Not the least interesting of the European Royalties now in India is the Landgrave of Hesse, who is as well known beneath the British Flag as under that of Germany. His Highness is a keen musician, and he invariably spends a good part of the year in London, where opportunities for gratifying his musical tastes are greater than on the continent. The Landgrave is a first-cousin of both the Queen and the Duchess of Connaught. He is unmarried; his younger brother and presumptive heir being Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, the husband of Princess Margaret of Prussia, youngest sister of the Kaiser. The Landgrave of Hesse owns extensive and valuable estates in North Germany, and his principal residence is the Schloss of Philippsruhe, near Hanau, which is famous for its fine gardens and large orangeries. Another of his seats is Schloss Rumpenheim, on the Main near Frankfort, where the late Duchess of Cambridge and the late Queen of Denmark had apartments for life in accordance with the family statutes. King Christian and Queen Louise lived principally at Rumpenheim for many years after their marriage, before they settled in Denmark. The Landgrave, who has already been frequently confused by the Indian and Ceylon papers with the Grand Duke of Hesse, is, as a matter of fact, heir-presumptive to the Grand Duke, neither of whose marriages have brought him a son. Yet, so much stranger is truth than fiction, in order to show any relationship between the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S NEGOTIATIONS.

PARIS, OCTOBER 22.

M. Clemenceau to-day again showed his disregard for formalities. Instead of waiting until he had paid the customary call on the President of the Chamber, he plunged into active negotiations this morning. Leaving his house at nine o'clock in a motor-cab he went first of all to see M. Poincare, to whom he offered the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Poincare declined to accept any portfolio, adding that he could no more consent to witness the destruction of his financial system from the Quai d'Orsay than from the Ministry of Finance. The Budget Commission, he said, persisted in defying all sound principles of finance, and he preferred to retire altogether rather than there, as a member of the Government, any further discussion on the subject. M. Clemenceau would not accept M. Poincare's refusal as final, and brought M. Fallieres's influence to bear, but after a brief interview with the President at the Elysee M. Poincare announced that his resolution was unshaken.

M. Clemenceau afterward offered the Ministry of Finance to M. Caillaux, who held this portfolio in the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet. M. Caillaux immediately accepted it. Early in the afternoon M. Clemenceau called on M. Brisson and also saw M. Millerand. He is credited with the intention of creating a new portfolio, that of Labour and Public Health, and entrusting it to M. Viviani, a Socialist of the Millerand type. M. Briand is considered sure to retain office, and in the probable event of acceptance by MM. Millerand and Viviani, the new Ministry would thus include three Independent Socialists. MM. Barthou, Doumergue, Ruau, and Thomson are likely to be in the new combination, but M. Etienne is holding aloof.

M. Clemenceau's chief object in the selection of his collaborators is to obtain men of action who will give effective support to his legislative ideas. M. Clemenceau believes that an income tax on democratic lines, old age pensions for workmen, the purchase of certain railways by the State, and the establishment of a Government monopoly for the refining of petroleum measures which have been freely discussed for years, are within the compass of achievement by a resolute Cabinet. They belong more to the Socialist than to the Radical programme, but M. Clemenceau is ready to take up any needed reform if he considers it necessary and practicable, whatever political label may be attached to it. Another of his principles is the application of business methods to national affairs. In his own department he has already abolished many old abuses and has intimated very strongly that Government employees must furnish a better return for their salaries. He knows that every branch of the public service is weighed down by accumulations of parasites, and he has determined to do what he can to weed them out and promote something like efficiency. To this end he will require his new colleagues to pledge themselves to reorganise and simplify their departments in accordance with the example he has set. In regard to the reform of the War Office M. Clemenceau has conferred at length with General Picquart, who returned hurriedly from Vienna. M. Clemenceau has a great admiration for General Picquarts organising powers, and is certain to appoint him to a position of authority in the military administration should the objections to him as War Minister prove too strong to be disregarded even by M. Clemenceau.

An interesting feature of the situation would be the appointment, by no means unlikely, of M. Millerand to a seat in the Cabinet. M. Millerand is a hard-working and extremely able man, with whom M. Clemenceau has many ideas in common. He is a Socialist of the statesmanlike type, and has never concealed his dislike for machine politics. He has, in fact, been solemnly excommunicated by the high priests of Socialism for insubordination. He ventured, when M. Combes was in office, to say that anti-Clericalism ought not to be allowed to interfere with social reforms, and he vigorously denounced, informing practices in the Army, thereby earning for himself the dislike of the advanced groups. M. Miller and is credited with a desire to take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He has made a special study of German social and industrial legislation and is so much in sympathy with German ideals that Prince Bulow not long ago paid public tribute to him in the course of a speech in the Reichstag. M. Millerand's presence at the Quai d'Orsay would thus counteract to some extent the German belief that M. Clemenceau is too devoted to England. On the other hand, M. Millerand has hitherto concealed any great interest he may feel in world politics.

According to information received at a late hour it appears probable that the Cabinet may be reconstructed to-morrow as follows :

Premier and Minister of the Interior	M. Clemenceau.
Minister of Justice	M. Guyot-Dessaigne.
Minister of Public Instruction	M. Briand.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	M. Millerand or M. Pichou.
Minister of War	General Picquart.
Minister of Marine	M. Thomson
Minister of Finance	M. Caillaux.
[illegible] Works	M. Barthou.
[illegible]	M. Doumergue.
[illegible] ure	M. Ruau.
Minister of [illegible]dies	M. Pichou (doubtful).
Minister of Labour	M. Viviani.

The new Ministry of Labour will be composed of the following five departments or "directions" : 1, Labour ; 2, Insurance and Provident Funds, both departments being taken over from the Ministry of Commerce ; 3, Co-operation ; and 4, Relief and Public Sanitation, taken over from the Ministry of the Interior ; 5, Mines, taken over from the Ministry of Public Works.

Department of the Merchant Marine, now attached to the Ministry of Marine, will be taken over by the Ministry of Commerce.

COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI'S RESIGNATION.

VIENNA, OCTOBER, 22.

The Goluchowski crisis is apparently stationary. Usually when the Emperor accepts a Minister's resignation the his successor is already designated. The delay in choosing Count Goluchowski's successor is attributed to his Majesty's reluctance to part with Count Goluchowski, of whom he is fond, and also to doubt, prevailing till yesterday, whether Count Goluchowski would really resign. If he had preferred to remain in office and run the gauntlet of personal attacks in the Delegations, the Emperor would probably have agreed and have accepted the risk that the rejection of the foreign estimate by the Hungarian Delegation might cause the Hungarian Cabinet to resign and reopen the contest between Hungary and Austria.

Count Goluchowski is unwilling to expose the Crown to this risk and consequently there appears his alleged reluctance to face the personal insults of the Hungarian delegates.

The propaganda for the appointment of Count Albert Mensdorff has now abated, as the Hungarians who, against Count Mensdorff's will promoted his candidature, because he is the brother of Countess Albert Apponyi, have seen, that the idea is unpopular in Austria.

A Budhapest telegram to the *Zeit* proposes to-night another candidate, Prince Franz Liechtenstein, formerly Ambassador in St. Petersburg, because the Liechtenstein and Andrassy families are connected by a recent marriage.

These suggestions will not influence the Emperor, who is stated to have received to-day Baron Aehrenthal, the present Ambassador in St. Petersburg and the ablest Austro-Hungarian diplomatist. The appointment of Baron Achrenthal is nevertheless uncertain. If a suitable candidate is unobtainable immediately it is expected that Baron Burian, the Common Finance Minister will be placed provisionally in charge of foreign affairs till after the Delegations have met.

ALGERIA AND MOROCCO.

FRANCE'S ATTITUDE.

PARIS, OCTOBER, 22.

The reports current as to the situation on the Moorish frontier seem to have created the impression abroad that France is preparing to embark upon the conquest of at any rate a part of the Sultan's territory. In official circles such intentions are positively denied.

If the French forts or tribes under French protection are attacked, as there is reason to fear, the French will not hesitate to cross the frontier, as they have done many times, in pursuance of indispensable police operations, but there is no question of anything more than the strategical necessities of the moment. Moreover the French troops near the frontier only number about 1,000, or barely enough to protect French territory, and the small reinforcements which are held in readiness could not make up a force strong enough to invade Tafilet, even if the French Government had any such project in view. France will strike hard, if attacked, but would much prefer not to be involved in complications in Morocco at the present juncture.

TANGIER, OCTOBER, 22.

Owing to reports of a most alarming character respecting the state of affairs at Arzila, the members of the Diplomatic Body waited upon the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for the purpose of inquiring as to the truth of these rumours. The Commissioner replied that the matter had been grossly exaggerated. The town had not been occupied by the rebels. The reports apparently originated in a purely local quarrel between the Moors and the Kaid of the district. The Commissioner added that he saw no necessity to send troops to the scene because it was obvious that the lives of foreigners were not in danger. He would, however, write to the various Kaids in the neighbourhood, instructing them to co-operate with the Pasha at Arzila in the maintenance of order.

THE LOSS OF THE "LUTIN."

PARIS, OCTOBER, 22.

The members of the Commission of Inquiry into the loss of the submarine *Lutin* who reside in Paris, returned here to-day with M. Thomson, Minister of Marine, their presence at Bizerta being unnecessary, as the ill-fated vessel cannot be inspected.

For the moment the cause of the disaster can only be conjectured, but it has been ascertained that the commander of the vessel carried out four successive sham attacks, each necessitating a plunge to a depth of about 45ft. After the last attack, the crew of the escorting warship saw the bows of the *Lutin* shoot out of the water for about six feet of their length, and then slowly sink to a depth of one or two fathoms. On the other hand, the fact that two bodies are under the conning tower would seem to indicate that some of the crew whose posts were in the forward part of the vessel and who partly controlled its movements, tried to raise the hatch in order to escape. At this moment, however, the hatch must have been under water.

The most probable hypothesis is that the submarine sprang a leak, and sank after losing its equilibrium. The leak may have been due to several causes. For instance, the iron water ballast tanks may have been corroded by the acid of the accumulators, and the sea-cock being perhaps not sufficiently watertight one of the plates of the tank may have been burst in. Some of the weaker plates of the outer shell of the vessel may have given way, and it is also possible that the *Lutin* struck its stern against the bottom, thus causing a leak.

LADY WARWICK AND SOCIALISM.

In an introduction to, a pamphlet on "The Municipality from the Workers' Point of View," published on Oct. 22 the Countess of Warwick refers to the urgent necessity for a great increase in Socialist representatives upon our town and city councils. "With an increase of Socialist and Labour councillors there would be more than a corresponding development of their influence, because the present minority is hampered by the hours of council meetings, which are almost prohibitive for working men, clerks, and men with small businesses. The 'Labour Record,' Oct. 10, 1906, mentions that two of the municipal candidates for Ladybank Council are bakers, who have consented to stand because they leave work at 1 p.m., so that, if elected they will be able to attend the council meetings. This is a real piece of heroism, seeing that they will have been working through a great part of the night. Such sacrifices ought not to be necessary.

"Every intelligent person admits to-day that Socialism offers the only remedy for poverty, overcrowding, unemployment, and physical deterioration. All other palterings with those problems has admittedly failed. It is time then that the Socialists themselves were given the opportunity to deal with the problems for which they alone have been able to suggest a solution. This is the more necessary, because there is going to be a great increase of Socialist and Labour members in Parliament—the real battlefield—where in the next quarter-century, not only immediately practical reforms like railway nationalisation will be carried, but many thorough and far-reaching Socialist measures. The country is sick and tired of the old order, and is beginning to see in Socialism its only hope. Nothing now can prevent the change. That it should come peacefully is our wish, or we should not enter so enthusiastically into the matter of electioneering. But, whether slowly or rapidly, peacefully or otherwise come it must."

ZULULAND CHIEFS.

PIETERMARITZBURG, OCT. 22.

Kula, the Chief in the Pomeroy district, who was recently deposed, is now confined at the Kraal of Laduma, a petty Chief in a district adjacent to Pietermaritzburg.

Gobezembi has been released from prison and relegated to the care of Mveli, Chief of Byrnetown.

It is believed that the Government contemplates taking action against Dinizulu, but nothing has been done yet in the matter owing to the Chief's precarious state of health. Dinizulu is suffering from dropsy and heart disease.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC CONGRESS.

PARIS, OCTOBER 22.

The third International Congress on the White Slave Traffic opened its sittings to-day under the presidency of Senator Berenger, who, in opening the proceedings, paid a tribute to the part played in the movement by the National Vigilance Association, and expressed the confidence that the abominable traffic would become more and more difficult, thanks to the united action of various Governments.

The Earl of Aberdeen, one of the Vice-Presidents, also addressed the meeting, and complimented the French authorities on the activity they had displayed.

The Congress resumes its sittings to-morrow.

HURRICANE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IN MEXICO.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 22.

Advices from Coatepec, Mexico, state that over a hundred persons were drowned there in the recent storm. A vast quantity of sulphur water was thrown out by the Chulo volcano, and inundated the town of Panchinalco, killing most of the inhabitants. Terrific damage was done elsewhere, and Pimiento and other towns are reported to have been swept away by floods.

The schooner *Azelene*, with a number of passengers on board, has been lost between Covinto, Nicaragua, and Amapala, Honduras. All on board were drowned. The railways in Honduras are reported to be seriously damaged.

A despatch from San Salvador states that telegraphic communication with the interior is being restored.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

PROTECTORATE POLICE EATEN BY CANNIBALS.

ZUNGERU, SEPTEMBER 22.

Mr. W. Wallace, the Acting High Commissioner, has just returned here after an official tour up the River Benue as far as Yola, which place he left early in September. He has travelled down river with all speed in order to meet Sir Walter Egerton, High Commissioner for Southern Nigeria, who is due here in a few days on a journey along the route of the proposed railway connecting Lagos with Nigeria.

While the Acting High Commissioner's party was coming down river news was received in the neighbourhood of Yola of trouble with the Pagan tribes who live near the Benue, who had killed and eaten two of the Protectorate Police. A punitive force, consisting of sixty troops with two officers and a white sergeant, was landed to proceed to the scene of the murders.

IRISH DELEGATES IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 22.

The United Irish League last night held a reception of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Kettle at the Carnegie Hall. Mr. O'Connor described the slavery of the Irish people as he knew them in boyhood. To-day, he said a third of the soil of Ireland belonged to the Irish tenantry. Through the purchase of the Dillon Estate in Ireland the tenants' holdings had been increased from four to twenty or thirty acres each. What had taken place on the Dillon Estate would soon take place all over Ireland. Within ten to fifteen years the land question would have disappeared. Then with clean and comfortable homes, the old Ireland would be a thing of the past. England was preparing some sort of home Government for Ireland which would be presented in the course of the next session of Parliament, but what it was he did not known. However, they would accept nothing but an Irish Executive responsible to an Irish House of Assembly only.

Mr. O'Connor's speech was warmly applauded. A sum of 20,000 dollars was raised on the spot for the benefit of the cause of Home Rule.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, it is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

WEDDING AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 8.

Allahabad Cathedral was the scene of a quiet but pretty wedding on Wednesday afternoon when Miss Blanche Adeline Robertson, the daughter of the late Robert Jameson Robertson, K. C., of the Irish Bar, and Mrs. Robertson of Ashurst, Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin, was married to Philip Cahill Sheridan, the youngest son of Philip Sheridan, late Postmaster General in the Punjab. The bride was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Marjorie Dennys and Miss Marie Sheridan. The Chief Justice Sir John Stanley gave the bride away and Mr. P. G. Colvin acted as bestman. The service which was fully choral was conducted by the Bishop of Lucknow, assisted by the Reverend Harry Menzies.

A reception was held at the residence of Sir John and Lady Stanley where Sir John proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, explaining how he had known the bride from her infancy and her parents before their marriage, and was thus qualified to act the part of the bride's father. Among the company present, besides Sir James and Lady La Touche, were Sir William and Lady Burkitt, Sir George and Lady Knox, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Aikman, and Sir Walter Colvin.

NATIVE MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.

Appointment of Majors in Command.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 8.

The employment of Majors in Command of Native Mountain Batteries in India having been sanctioned, the Army Council has called for the names of Majors who have previously served in Native Mountain Batteries and who desire to have their names noted for employment as Commandants as vacancies occur. The rate of pay of Majors as Commandants will be Rs. 640-14-0 and Rs. 300 Staff allowance per mensem. These Officers will be taken from the Royal Garrison Artillery.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT INFRINGEMENT.

Accused Fined at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 8.

The City Magistrate of Karachi has delivered judgment in the long-pending case in which Mr. Kempton, on behalf of Grandege and Co. of Manchester, prosecuted Vishindas Fatehchand and Budaram, for using the trade-mark of the complainants' firm, on certain piece-goods. The Magistrate found both accused guilty and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each.

MOTOR SERVICE FOR CALCUTTA.

New Company Formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

The Prospectus has just been issued of the "Calcutta Motors, Limited," a new Company, with a capital of four lakhs, which is about to be formed for the purpose of providing a regular service of Motor busses and lorries for Calcutta.

TEACHERS ACTION FOR LIBEL.

Bengali Journalism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8

Babu Jadu Gopal Bose, a teacher in a Middle English School in Tollygunge, applied to Mr. Swinhoe, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, for processes against Sripada Chatterjea and Amar Prasad, the Proprietor and Editor, respectively, of a Bengali newspaper, called *Pratingo*, for having defamed him. The allegation was that in two issues of the paper, dated 25th Magh and 2nd Fulmoon last, the accused maliciously defamed the complainant by stating that he was of illegitimate birth and had married into a well-known Kayastha family by fraudulent means, and calling upon the society to outcast him.

BIG CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

Alleged Case of Wrongful Dismissal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 8.

Mr. E. B. Speechly, Engine Driver on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has served a notice through his lawyer on the Manager of the O. and R. Railway claiming damages to the extent of Rs. 15,000 for wrongful dismissal. Speechly, it is alleged, took a train from Moradabad to Delhi and finding the engine in an unfit condition, for the return journey, refused to take her out unless certain repairs were attended to. For this refusal he was summarily dismissed.

He forwarded Memorials to the Manager O and R. Railway and to the Government of India, but without favourable results. The matter was then taken up by the amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India after the opinion of the Advocate-General of Bombay had been obtained.

The first call for funds has already been made by the Society and the case promises to be an interesting one.

CHOLERA IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 8.

Cases of cholera are still occurring in Hyderabad (Sind), the average number being three per day. Ponds and canals in the city have been again disinfected and drains are being flushed with phenyle in all the infested parts, and all the wet spots are being covered with lime.

PERSIA'S INTEGRITY GUARANTEED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

A special telegram to the *Statesman* says that in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, replying to Sir Henry Cotton, stated that negotiations with Russia regarding Persia would be conducted on the basis of a recognition of Persia's independence.

FISHERIES COAST OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In nearly all the villages, situated along the Northern Coast of Bombay, the fishing trade is carried to a greater or less extent, according to their population and the area available for its operation.

The space available is a limited one, for mooring the boats, hutting the nets and doing all that is necessary to keep the trade going. Were it not for this drawback, its scope could have been widened, in a measure to fill the local and town markets with the 'Monsters of the Deep to abundance.

As it is, the produce seems to satisfy the wants of the people for nothing has been attempted in the way of enlarging the field. The place for the actual performance of the operation, that is for catching the fish is the High sea, which, of course, is common to all fishermen, the amount of fish caught depending on the agility of their performance and their alertness in watching the fishes' movements. There are fishes that move only on the surface of the water and there are others that move in deep water Strange to say, those that move on the surface live exclusively on the refuse at the bottom of the sea.—Yours etc.

NEMO.

TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Music Examination Results.

The following candidates have been successful in passing the examination in Practical Music which took place recently in the Bombay Town Hall in connection with Trinity College, of Music London. The examiner appointed by the Board in London for the visit was Dr. W. M. Creser, Mus. Doc. Oxon :—

From Clare Road Convent :—Miss Anne Prieur Hivonait (Certificated Pianist) total marks 63 ; Senior Division (Pass) Edith G. Gonsalves, 63 ; Intermediate (Pass) : Kathleen O'Shea, 72 ; Constance Bryce, 66 ; Junior Division (Pass): Jessie Nedow, 74; Aleen Sheehy. 72 ; Ethel Bielby, 68 ; Annie Chick, 66 ; Teresa Buckley, 65 ; Janet Jackson, 64 ; Marie Mullen, 61 ; Ellen Johanna Finn, 86; Dorothy Ablett, 74 ; Mary Cecilia Hughes 73, Edith Mayberie 68 ; and Kathleen Sheehy, 65.

Mr. Edgar Faulkner's Pupils. (Certificated Vocalist). —Martha Luella Hamilton, 72 ; (Certificated Pianist) : Norah Mabel Plunkett, 70 ; Senior Division, Honours ; Nerha Mabel Plunkett, 83 ; (Singing pass) : Gladys Annie Pell, 70 ; Piano Intermediate Division (Pass): Gulbai C. M. Cursetjee. 77 ; Meherbanoo N. Cooper, 76 ; Emily C. M, Cutsetjee, 70 ; Vera Myrtle Graham, 64 ; Junior Division Honours : Gwendoline M. Heathcote, 86 ; (Pass) : Flossie Benjamin, 77 ; May Florence Whittle, 71 ; Preparatory Division Pass : Hillo H. Wadia, 80 ; Marjorie R. Greenhalgh 78; and Mozelle Perry 76.

Miss Schmuck's Pupils.—Higher Examination ; Alice Maude Spencer. (Certificated Pianist) 66. Senior Division Honours ; Mary Weir, 92 ; Bapsey Jehangir Cowasjee, 88 ; Mary Alice Rozalla. 88, Intermediate Division (Pass) : Sophie Meyers, 69 ; Junior Division Honours ; Margaret Cohen, 88 ; and Tehemina R. Adenwalla, 84.

Signor Scrinzi's Pupil.—Higher Examination : Mrs. Hummabai Dhunjibhoy Petit. (Certified Vocalist.) 69.

From Parel Convent,—Intermediate Division (Pass) Alice Roberts, 63 ; and Leah Fragoso, 62 ; Preparatory, Division (Pass) : Gabriella Barbosa, 84; Myrtle Cabral, 76 ; May Shannahan, 69 ; and Beatrice Ryder 66.

From Bandra Convent,—Junior Division (Pass): Dorothy Baker, 66 ; Eileen Wade, 72 ; Cathleen Mungavin, 64 ; Minnie Framjee, 64 ; and Rose Amore, 63. Preparatory Division (Pass) : Blanche Dewnes, 90; Irene Vaz, 78 ; Cecilia Cahil, 78 ; Marie Hogan, 72 ; Ida Claridge, 70 ; Fatma Jinnah, 69 ; Josephine Davies, 68 ; and Gertrude Alphonso, 66.

Miss Bhikhajee Palumkote's Pupils.—Senior Division (Pass) : Alamai K. D. Shroff, 68. Junior Division Honours : Jalamai D. J, Vakil, 83 ; and Alamai A. Doctor, 81. Preparatory Division (Pass) : Najamai D. J. Vakil, 70.

Miss Grogan's Pupils.—Intermediate Division (Pass) : Dorothy Conyers, 63. Junior Division Pass : Irene Leasks, 62. Preparatory Division Cecilia Bhore, 75.

From Prere Fletcher School.—Junior Division (Pass) : Patricia May Row, 68 ; and Myrtle G. Devonshire, 61. Preparatory Division : Ruby Saidment.

Miss Xavier's Pupils,—Intermediate Division (Pass): Eva De Sousa, 63 ; Junior Division (Pass) : Adelaide, Lopess. 67 ; Preparatory Division : Grace Champs, 66.

Mr. J. Da Costa's Pupils.—Junior Division (Pass) : Dinbai C. J. Mody, 70 ; Preparatory Division ; George W. D. Almeyda, 70.

Miss Thorley's Pupil.—Preparatory Division : Hirabai Framjee Petit, 69.

From the Alexandra Girl's School.—Preparatory Division : Velbai Devjee Chothanee, 88.

Miss Steer's Pupils.—Junior Division (Pass) : Roland F. J. Maidment, 66.

Miss Bank's Pupil.—Preparatory Division Moni Bode. 76.

Mr. Forbe's Pupil—Preparatory Ellen Adelaide Bell 73.

Mr. Salsinger's Pupil—Junior Division (Pass) (Violin) Flossie Benjamin, 72.

Miss Nelson's Pupils.—Junior Division (Pass) : Vivian Murray, 63

In or ler to secure a Pass certificate it is necessary to obtain marks not less than 60 per cent and honours certificate not less than 80 per cent.

SEYMOUR DOVE.
Secretary of Bombay Centre.

RUBBER PLANTING IN GOA.

Visit of Lieut.-Col. Wyllie.

INTERESTED IN HEVEA AND CASTILLOA.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Wyllie, who called on us to-day with Captain Don Miguel de Alarcao "Decreto" from Portugal, was issued in March last and Dom Miguel, our visitor, was one of the first to take advantage, and apply for a large piece of land, with a view to take up cotton planting. [The Decreto was specially with a view to this product, the result of international representations by the British Cotton-Growing Association.] The soil in the part he selected is of excellent quality, and the land stretches from Pilliem on the Candiapar river (about 15 to 15 miles due East of Mormugao) almost to the mountainous eastern Portuguese boundary where it marches with British territory. The land is undulating and very suitable in climate, rainfall, &c., for both cotton and rubber. The nurseries, which Capt. Alarcao has started with the aid of Colonel Wyllie—of Hevea and Castillca—and which in yeeterday's letter were reported to be so flourishing, are at Durbandera about 5 miles East of Pilliem.

HEIGHT MEASUREMENTS

have scarcely been made yet, but 27 per cent of the seedlings were above ground within a week and 47 per cent within two weeks ; while at two weeks there were some plants of 11 and 12 inches high. Durandera is our visitors' headquarters, the centre of the concession. There is a good road from Pilliem west-ward to Candiapar (just over the Candiapar river) and thence by road to Goa and Nova Goa on the sea. This is the quickest outlet, say, by motor; but cheaper is to go by river boat some 10 or 12 miles (two sides of a triangle), costing Rs. 2 down to the South bank of the Rio de Rachol and thence due West to Mormugoa. A similar route to the last but by road except for crossing the Rachol at Durbate where it is hoped to bridge it, is from Candiapar, westward, to Ponda and then due to South to the river named.

THE PROVINCE OF EMBARBACEM.

is the one in which Don Miguel de Alarcao's concession lies, and Colonel Wyllie and others—including, we understand, Mr Eardly Norton, of Madras and now of Calcutta—is applying for a tract of similar land in the basin of the Rogare river to the North of Don Miguel's (which the latter owns with his son-in-law and which lies in the basin of the very largely navigable Candiapar.) If Col. Wyllie is unable to secure this tract,— thanks to the legal and technical obstacles (which we hope to hear will be waived, after an approaching change of Government, in the financial and planting interest of the Colony) Dom Miguel has agreed to part with a certain portion of his own to Col. Wyllies and his Syndicate or Company; for our visitor hopes to float a limited company in British India, in due course. It might not take in the Portuguese Colony itself, in view of previous failures in planting enterprise there. Beside the westward

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

we have mentioned there is a road from Mollem, a few miles to the south-east of Durbandera, due south to Collem, a station on the Railway to Marmugoa on the Goa coast. On the north-east frontier, it is not very far by road to Londa, the Customs frontier station, and thence to Castlerock Station on the Bangalore to Poona railway line. So that in every respect the land chosen is easily accessible.

Col. Wyllie and Dom Miguel de Alarca left for Peradeniya this afternoon and hope to see one or two estates having Castillca and Para in the next two days after visiting the R.B Gardens to-morrow. The former will probably stay a week and perhaps visit Kalutara, but the Portuguese visitor has to return on Tuesday for the wedding of his daughter on the 10th instant.

Once again we would bespeak for our visitors every attention.—*Ceylon Observer.*

WINNER OF MANY RACES.

"Poseidon."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

"Poseidon" the winner of the Melbourne Cup had also won the Caulfield Cup and the Victoria Derby before his third and biggest victory. This accounts for the extremely short price at which he started.

SOUTH WESTERN INDIA.

WRECK OF A BATHALA.

Our correspondent writes :—Information has just reached me that the Bathala *Khatompara*, of Parchunder, while on her return voyage from Calicut to Karachi, with a cargo of planks, was wrecked off Mount Dely. The crew managed to save themselves in the ship's boat and to effect a landing at Ashikal :—The native vessel referred to in my yesterday's letter was not the *Muchwa Laemi*, but the *Machwa Mamadi*

BY THE WAY.

A BRIGHTON BENEFACTRESS.

Kindness to dumb animals has been the tradition of English Royalty for at least three generations, consistently illustrated by all in any way connected with the reigning line, and by no one more so than by the late Countess of Munster. Than her the cats, dogs, and cab-horses of Brighton have known no more vigilant benefactress. That King's-road and the entire three miles of sea-front are to-day so well provided with drinking-troughs of pure water is largely due to the lady about whose *menage* in Palmeira-square many absurd stories have been in circulation. Among these myths is the fiction that she equipped her servant-maids with crimson-coloured aprons. This really recalls Pip's account in "Great Expectations" of his visit to Miss Havisham—the pet dogs fighting for cutlets on golden plates—and Joe Gargery's pithy comment on the story "told for fun."—"Lies is lies, Pip."

EARNINGS OF FRENCH AUTHORS.

Authors earn much less in France than in England. The late Sir. Walter Besant, ten years ago, *T. P.'s Weekly* recalls, estimated that there were fifty novelists in England who earned upwards of a thousand a year. There are now probably nearer a hundred and fifty ; while in France there are almost certainly not more than fifty who make a living at all. An English novelist of standing will receive eighteen pence on every copy of a book sold. Some novelists receive two shillings. Emile Zola, who touched high-water mark in France, got a franc, which is rather less than ten pence. Seven pence halfpenny is considered excellent pay, and fourpence and fivepence are common.

PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL.

Mr. J. J. Bentley discusses in *Fry's Magazine* the question, "Do Professional Footballers Play Only for Money ?" and arrives at an emphatic negative : I feel sure (he says) that it is the people who are continually seeking to belittle the professional footballer only took the trouble to know something more about him we should see far less of the utterly ridiculous, and undoubtedly egregious, misstatements which from time to time find their way into the Press or are made verbally in public. I am convinced that in the main it is through ignorance ; but that is no reason why the professional footballer should be grossly maligned, and I am certain that, a little more intimacy with him would convince his most bitter critic that, at any rate, the professional footballer plays for something beyond mere pelf. Anyone who can play football as an expert must, Mr. Bentley asserts, love the game as a game.

SCOTT'S LAST PILGRIMAGE.

The neighbourhood of Douglas Castle, to which the King is now paying a visit, has, the *Glasgow Herald* points out, acquired a classical, though melancholy, interest, as being the scene of Sir Walter Scott's last pilgrimage in his native land. His own reference to the visit may be looked up in his preface to "Castle Dangerous," his last romance. Such was the name he called Douglas Castle by. Sir Walter travelled by Yair, Innerleithen, Peebles, and Drochil Castle on to Douglas, to see the ancient stronghold of the race he had so profound a respect for. There—feeble and very lame, and leaning heavily on his stick and supported also by a trusty retainer—while looking on the ruined castle a thousand memories rushed on his brain, and in tears he broke forth in the words of the dying Douglas at Otterburn, feeling, perhaps, that the soldier's case was his own :

My wound is deep, I fain would sleep ;
Take thou the vanguard of the three,
And hide me by the braken bush
That grows on yonder lilye lee.
O bury me by the bracken bush
Beneath the blooming brier,
Let living mortal never ken
That e'er a kindly Scot lies here.

The Earls of Douglas did not reside much at their ancestral castle, though the dust of a number of them crambled in the hardly less famous Kirk of St. Bride, close by.

FOOTWEAR, DISTANCES, &c.

Mr. Holbein gives many useful hints as to footwear, style of walking, and so on, and has something to say also to distances : If the object is merely to keep fit through the winter a twenty mile walk once a week will be quite sufficient. Contrive on the other six days to do a couple of miles at least—after all, to walk two miles merely means a stroll of three-quarters of an hour's duration, and this time can easily be found in the evening. If the athlete is working in a city let him allow the trams to go by unheeded, and walk instead. Leaving racing out of the question, Mr. Holbein thinks there is no advantage to be gained by going faster than a mile in a quarter of an hour. Judicious walking, he concludes, is a sure way of attaining a ripe old age.

THE LAW'S DELAYS IN AMERICA.

It is by no means unusual in American law-courts for several days to be occupied in the formation of a jury, but the record has probably been broken in a murder case now being heard in Albany. After the expenditure of a whole fortnight in the examination of 322 talesmen, only ten of the number have qualified as jurors, panel after panel having been drawn without success. The crime itself was committed as long ago as last November.

THE WEARING OF BEARDS.

The recent decree of the Waiters' Union at Rome that hereafter each member shall wear a beard, provides a text for the *North American Review*, which has something to say on beards in ancient times. In the eyes of our Biblical forebears, the beard was almost sacred, and it was so universally worn that the great Lawgiver, instead of prescribing the use of the razor, forbade the Chosen People to "mar" so much as the corners of their beards." Also when Hanun wished to humiliate David's messengers, he shaved one side of their faces, and when they returned to their master they were obliged to become social recluses until their hair should grow again.

IN MODERN TIMES.

In more modern times customs have varied widely. The fantastic trimming into formal shapes corresponding to old-fashioned box-hedges began during Elizabeth's reign, and has continued to a greater or less degree to the present day. In England now the majority of men wear moustaches, and until comparatively recently the growth of one was the first ambition of the youth of the United States. It is hardly ten years since the American usage changed, and nowadays young men are almost invariably clean-shaven. Our contemporary questions whether ever again the beard or moustache will become popular in America, "After all," it says, "women make fashions for men as well as for themselves, and the sticklishness inseparable from a growth of wiry hair in the vicinity of the lips, we are informed, has become in their view obnoxious."

A SONG.

I watch'd the sea, as dawn'd the day,
Deepen to blue. Ah ! such a blue,
So lovely in its tranquil hue,
It almost bore the pain away
I felt at losing you.

Surrounded by that sapphire light
Your eyes will sweep the ocean deep
In vain for me. But Love will keep
The Altar fires burning bright.
In peace, Beloved, sleep!

A little while—like birds that turn
Contentedly towards their nest,
Beloved, will you seek the rest
Where Love's incense shall ever burn
And come from out the West ?

I know the sea on that glad day
Shall shine with yet a deeper blue,
While in your eyes a tend'rer hue
Shall chase the fears and doubts away
I felt at losing you.

MECO.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 6th November was 716, giving a death-rate of 45·29 per annum per thousand as against 35·24 in the corresponding period of last year, and 42·48 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 90 died from fevers ; 12, plague ; 2, measles ; 1 cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 61, phthisis ; 37, diseases of the nervous system ; 189, affections of the respiratory organs ; 41, diarrhœa ; 26, dysentery ; 40, still-born ; 105, old age and debility ; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 8 ; Brahmin, 28 ; Lingaet, 3 ; Bhattia, 8 ; Hindus of other castes, 322 ; Hindus low caste, 99; Mussalman, 133 ; Parsee, 34 ; Jew, 4 ; Native Christian, 29 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 1 ; Negro-African, 4 ; the total number of births was 406 as against 378 the corresponding period of last year, and 392 the average over the past five years.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper fold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A "TAUPE" REVIVAL.

I have seen the homely mole skin introduced on several of the new tailor made costumes—with excellent effects, writes a lady correspondent in Paris. One can hardly go so far as to say that "taupe" will again be as fashionable as it was three winters ago, but it is in great demand, and it is a fur which looks very attractive when combined with faced cloth of its own shade. There is something fascinating about this particular fur : the colour is most becoming to clear complexions, and it harmonizes delightfully with certain shades of clear violet and with the new bleu Lancret.

It is not usual to mix taupe with other furs unless it be with ermine—but the other afternoon I saw a really lovely and most original gown in which it played a prominent part. The costume was worn by a lady in Queen Marguerite's suite, on the occasion of the Royal visit to the Musee Cluny, and the cloth, of taupe coloured faced cloth was slightly trained and trimmed at the hem with

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE INQUIRY.

Bookmaker's Sensational Story.

£200 A YEAR IN BRIBES.

The interesting story which was told to the Metropolitan Police Commission on the 20th October as to the great improvement which has taken place in the condition of the London streets within the past forty years was wholly eclipsed by the remarkable narrative which a Lambeth bookmaker subsequently gave. He alleged a system of police bribery, which had deemed it desirable to carry on in the conduct of his business. His tale, delivered with amplitude of gesture and frequently with dramatic deliberation and illustrative by-play, was the feature of the day's proceedings. All the commissioners were present as before—namely, Sir D. Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P., Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C.: M.P., Mr. W. H. Dickinson, M.P, and Mr. C. A. Whitmore. Mr. Eldon Bankes, K.C., and Mr. R. D. Muir represented the police, and Earl Russell appeared for the Police and Public Vigilance Society.

A BOOKMAKER'S ALLEGATIONS.

Alfred Platt said that he resided at Lambeth, and at one time had been a cabman. Since 1886 he had carried on the business of a bookmaker. In consequence of the action of the police some years ago his business was carried on principally in the streets, the money for the bets being paid at the time, and the transaction completed in the evening at an appointed place.

The Chairman: Have you come into contact with the police at any time?—I have, to my sorrew. (Laughter.)

Examination continued: He had been betting in different police divisions of London, and had always found that he could get his man at a price. For reasons best known to themselves the bookmakers arranged these matters with the police. It was left to a man like himself to give a constable as much or as little as he chose. He made his first bargain with the police the day he started in the business. The sum paid varied from 1s to £1 or £2. He was still carrying on this sort of business. Until he was brought up at Lambeth in 1903 for betting he had never been convicted.

Witness proceeded to describe the system adopted by bookmakers of sending out scouts to warn them of the approach of the police, and he explained how the practice of frequently changing plain-clothes constables on this duty had added to the bookmakers difficulties.

Pressed to give the names of the officers whom he alleged he had bribed, Platt hesitated, and said that the generality of them were now pensioned. It was the case, and he was telling it publicly for the first time, that he had carried on the business of a bookmaker since his conviction at Lambeth. Finally witness gave the numbers of the officers whom he alleged he had bribed.

The circumstances under which he came to logger heads with the police were next narrated by witness. Briefly, his story was that one day two policemen came to him and made a bet on £2 on a particular horse, "for the governor," as they said. He accepted the bet as genuine at the time, but he afterwards discovered that the bet was made at 2.40 and that the race had been run at 2.10, and further that the policemen had learned the result by telephone. Knowing this, he hesitated to accede to the demand of Constable Deed, who called at his house in the evening for £22 16s as the result of the bet. Deed, he mentioned, was afterwards dismissed from the force.

The Chairman: What had you been in the habit of paying Deed?—£1 a week.

How long had that been going on?—Nearly eight months.

How about the other three constables who, you say, received money from you?—I paid them the same—£1 a week.

Continuing, witness said that when the demand for the £22 16s was made upon him, he resolved to ask the opinion of some of his friends in the same line of business as to the course he should take.

The Chairman: That the man was a policeman was an element of difficulty?—Oh, yes. If any other person had done what he did I should have suggested that he should be arrested for trying to get money by false pretences. Asking Deed to call round again, he meantime consulted his friends, who told him, "Once a fool, always a fool" and that if he paid under the circumstances he would have to go on paying. He therefore resolved not to pay.

Witness went on to tell of the various calls that Deed made at his house in order to obtain the money, and of his repeated requests that the constable should be arrested for trying to obtain money on false pretences—requests to which no attention was paid. On the occasion of one of Deed's visits an altercation took place, and they very nearly came to blows, and once he sent his daughter round for one or two friends, as he did not care if the constable got a good "tanning." (Laughter.) He made repeated applications to have the matter gone into, and as nearly as he could remember he had written about 112 letters to the late Home Secretary and to the Commissioner of Police. He could not produce copies of these letters, because they were impounded at Newington Sessions in 1904, in connection with certain proceedings taken against a friend of his. Deed was dismissed within six days, and his letters were written chiefly to demand the dismissal of the three other officers whom he had bribed. He registered some forty-eight of the letters he sent, but, so far as he could remember, the replies he got were merely formal acknowledgments of their receipt. The police took away his cab license from him, too. The sovereign a week he paid the policemen was quite apart from what he stood them in drinks. (Laughter.) His payday was generally Tuesday. (Laughter.) The bookmaking business he was now carrying on was conducted through agents.

Witness, after some little hesitation, proceeded to state that in addition to the bookmaking business he carried on in the Lambeth division he also carried on business in G (Clerkenwell) division.

The Chairman: Have you been in relations with the police in that division as well?—I am in the habit of paying 48s a week there. I do not want to see other cases brought to the front, until I see justice done as regards L division.

The Chairman: We have the power under Act of Parliament to give you a certificate of indemnity.

Witness: At present I am paying nothing to the police in Lambeth. I have not done so since October, 1903. Nor have any men in my employ. If they do so, it it not with my authority.

The Chairman: "I must ask you, if you please, to tell us what officers you are giving 48s a week to?"—I have not given it to them personally, but men in my employment have given it. I have got to consider these men's future. Those men have to get their living. To prove my statement that I am doing such a thing I will mention the officers' names in the end; but I have seven men working for me. They have families to keep, and I do not think I should be doing right to name the officers until I let these men know in the first instance that I am going to do it.

The Chairman: I Won't you write them now?

Mr. Leslie, the secretary, furnished the witness with a sheet of notepaper, on which he wrote out names. The paper was at once handed up to the chairman.

The Chairman (folding up the paper): At present they will not be made public; but you will understand that we do not give any undertaking that the names may not come out in public.

Witness: I do not mind if they get out, although I should not have put them down.

The Chairman: There is another division in which you have carried on business?—Yes, in W division, I carried on business there from 1897 to 1903.

Did you pay money to officers in that division?—Yes; not to police-constables, but to detectives. At that time we were not afraid of the constables.

Mr. Rusus Isaacs: Members of the Criminal Investigation Department?—Yes.

The Chairman: Will you write their names down? Witness hesitated.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs: You can have no objection to their names being made public now.

Witness, (excitedly): Yes, I am against that (Laughter.)

Another sheet of paper was here handed to the witness, who wrote down the names of two men, one of whom, he said, was now at Scotland Yard and the other at Bow-street.

The Chairman: What amount did you pay them?—Something similar to the other officers.

Taking the last four years from 1903 to 1906, how much do you think you have spent upon bribing the police?—A matter of £200 a year.

Does this include agents in your employment?—Barring G division, yes.

Mr. Whitmore: Would the sum you have mentioned include drink money?—I would not take much notice of that. (Laughter.) What I have named is what I call "dry" money. (Renewed laughter.)

BOOKMAKER'S ALLEGATIONS.

Alfred Platt, who at the previous sitting made sensational allegations of bribery against various police-officers, was recalled on October, 22. Before proceeding to cross-examine the witness, Mr. Muir informed the Commissioners that the solicitor instructing him had received a great mass of material which ought to be available for the purposes of cross-examination, but which he had not yet seen.

Mr. Muir (to witness): I understand that from 1888 down to a recent date you had been in the habit of bribing the police?—Yes.

What was your object in bribing the police?—My object was to get them to allow me to do my business in the street.

I suppose you thought you would be arrested?—It is possible that these officers, standing at the end of the street, would have prevented people from coming to me.

And it was worth your while to bribe them?—Yes.

All the money was paid for the same purpose?—Yes; but since 1903 I have paid for the express purpose of not being summoned. I did not mind being arrested because if these men did not take a certain number of charges they would have to answer for it.

Do I understand that by collusion with the police you allowed yourself to be arrested from time to time in order to cloak the nature of the transaction between you?—Yes.

Questioned as to the books which he said contained entries relating to these transactions witness could not say at the moment whether they contained actual names and dates. Sometimes there were such entries as "A copper; four bob." Pressed as to whether the books contained names, witness replied, "Yes, in a way that I can fully explain."

To what dates do your books go back?—To July of this year. Witness added that at the end of March he and a partner took over the betting business of certain men in Clerkenwell, who afterwards rendered to him an account of the sums they paid to various officers. He had always felt that he should like certain things to come out.

Before whom?—Well, this Commission.

Did you start keeping a record for the purpose of this Commission?—No.

Did you keep only record before this Commission was suggested?—No.

At the request of Mr. Muir witness was shown some half-dozen note-books he had handed in, and having examined them he was unable to find any entry of a payment in the actual name of a police officer prior to July, 1906. In certain instances the specific amounts were recorded in the books in the handwriting of his agents.

The Chairman: Are these all the books you have got?—I had a book showing names and payments in detail, but I am sorry to say that my wife, in a fit of passion, burned the book on Thursday. She has a brother in the force and she was afraid it might do him harm.

What was this book?—The original book which I filled up myself and on which I greatly relied. It covered the period from the beginning of March to the end of June this year.

Mr. Isaacs: Do you mean that you had begun to make entries in this book in March of this year?—Yes.

Have you anything to help you to make a list before that date?—I never thought of doing it.

Mr. Whitmore: Why did you not bring that book with you on Thursday?—I thought my statement would be sufficient.

Mr. Isaacs: Was the book in existence on Thursday?—Yes. It was that book I went home to fetch. Witness added that as he could not find it he brought another book, which contained some of the entries detailed in the missing one.

In answer to Mr. Muir, witness said he began keeping an account of payments to officers in March, because he thought he might have occasion to give evidence before the Chief Commissioner of Police, and he wished to have a "hold" over the constables. Throughout the period during which he kept the book he or his agents were bailing the persons named in it.

In your opinion what occasion was likely to arise upon which you would be able to use this book?—I thought that if by any unfair method the police secured a conviction against me or any man working for me it was something I should like to be able to recall.

Do you mean a conviction which you and the police had not arranged between you?—Yes.

Replying to further questions, witness said he kept the book in an open drawer. His wife had never seen him making entries in it, but no doubt she knew of its existence. After further evidence the enquiry was adjourned.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE COLOMBO CUSTOMS.

Over-Worked Officials—and Others.

THE complaints against the Customs are daily increasing in volume, and call for some attention on the part of the authorities. When the Hon. Mr. Jackson was at the head of affairs grievances existed, but they were seldom heard of because every person who had dealings with the Customs knew that any representation he chose to make would have a fair hearing, and in any particular instances of oppression brought to the notice of the Chief Collector, common sense would speedily be made to triumph over red-tape, even, though perhaps no general reform in the system followed. With

MR. JACKSON'S DEPARTURE

the safety-valve was shut down. People who have grievances to put forward or explanations to make of some accidental irregularity inform us that they cannot even obtain a hearing from the present Customs officials—Mr. Booth has not got into his stride and Mr. Thorpe is altogether too dictatorial and off-hand. Owing to this, petty mistakes that could be explained in a sentence assume tremendous proportions, and the unfortunate offender against red-tape, when one after another of the pompously worded official letters arrives, begins to think that unconsciously he has been guilty of some terrible crime. Of course, there are people against whom the Customs have to be constantly on their guard, but undoubtedly an official who had sufficient nous to distinguish between these and the others would be better able to prevent fraud.

EXTRAORDINARY TREATMENT.

How far this is done by the present officials may be judged from the fact that a European firm in Colombo some time ago got into very serious trouble and had to pay hundreds of rupees because a discrepancy of Rs. 6 was found in the statement of the value of goods, it being suggested that they had been trying to defraud the Customs of something like thirty-five cents! When the time of the officials is taken up by the detection and punishment of offences of this kind, how much attention can be spared to some of the small traders who it is well-known, often successfully hoodwink the Customs. The great idea of the present Customs officials appear to be to treat big and small, native and European, with equal suspicion. This is magnificent but it can hardly be called business. Apart from the bad feeling caused when well-known merchants, of long standing and reputation are practically accused of cheating for the sake of a few cents or even rupees, it does not conduce to expedition and efficiency. Nevertheless this state of thing does not form the chief subject for complaint at present, though it may have increased the irritation which is felt.

THE PRINCIPAL GRIEVANCE

is the time that it takes to get goods through the Customs. This is chiefly due to the fact that there is only one appraiser to do all the work—when there ought to be six or seven—combined with the deficiences of the system. It has been urged time after time upon the Customs that it would be quite easy to have the entries passed and "satisfied" before the vessels come in. As a rule the invoices come to hand by mail a week or ten days before the goods arrive by cargo boat. At present these invoices lie idle until the cargo steamer is reported, and then there is a great rush of entries into the Customs and all have to be examined together, whereas they, the clerks and appraiser, might very well have had several days to go through them, and have them, ready by the time the goods arrive. The importers would then be ready to take them away as they arrive in the warehouse, and a great deal of labour would be saved. A good deal of confusion exists as to the rule with regard to this matter. Some firms say they had been allowed to pass their entries through beforehand until a few weeks ago, when

MR. THORPE PUT A STOP TO THE PRACTICE.

The fact of the matter is that this is only permitted as a special concession, on special application being made in each case. Sometimes this privilege is granted and sometimes it is refused, and that is probably how the misunderstanding has arisen. The reason given for refusal in some cases, it is stated, is that native firms never send in their entries beforehand and that, therefore, it would be unfair to allow European firms to do so. It is difficult to follow this reasoning, inasmuch as the native firms abstain from doing so of their own accord. However, it is pointed out that native firms do not like this practice, because most of them deal with the exporters through the banks and have to pay for the goods before the Banks will release the invoices, which are sent to them. This is, of course a well-known exporters' way of safeguarding themselves in transacting business with firms they are not well acquainted with, but it is a strange idea of fairness for the Customs to penalise other firms on that account. If the Customs could be induced to make this practice general and, in addition,

APPOINTED MORE APPRAISERS

they would greatly expedite business and confer a considerable boon upon importers. At present there is only one appraiser to go in detail through the immense number of entries that have to be checked. They accumulate in big piles upon his desk, and it is not surprising that delays take place, especially when mistakes are found in the entries. No fault is found with the way this man does his work. It is work that ought to be carefully done, and probably is, but that makes it all the worse for the unfortunate people who cannot get their goods away. It is monstrous that such a great amount of delay and inconvenience should be caused when it could be avoided by the appointment of two or three extra clerks and it is to be hoped that some means may be found of bringing the Customs Department to a proper sense of their duty in the matter. If anything like an adequate number of appraisers were appointed, and entries were allowed to be sent in before the vessels are reported, a lot of difficulties would be smoothed over, and the worries of importing goods would be appreciably lessened. If, in addition,

A LITTLE "SWEET REASONABLENESS"

could be instilled into the ways of the Customs officials the honest, as distinguished from dishonest, importer would begin to think the millenium had arrived.—*Times of Ceylon*,

GREEN GROOM GOSSIP.

IN the "special memovis" following upon the death of the great Italian actress, Madame Ristori, there has been no neglect of the story of the black cat's appearance in the opening scene—"A Dark Cave"—of the fourth act, on one of the nights of her summer-season at Drury Lane in 1882. The incident is reported to have created an amusing, sensation. Such an incident always does. But the black cat on this occasion it should have been said, caused laughter not merely by strolling on to the stage and looking unconcernedly at the audience, as it is the habit of such intruders to do. The fun of the thing was that pussie, taking up a comfortable and domestic position by the boiling cauldron, which seemed to him to be the next best thing to a kitchen stove, gave out a thankful little "mol-row" as the Second Witch threw the "tongue of dog" into the "charmed pot,"and then walked lazily away, as though he had no special interest in the cooking of the 'lizard's leg and owlet's wing," and the other savoury ingredients of the "filthy hags'" hash.

APROPOS of the Macbeth "boom," if such it can be called, when Mr. E. S. Willard was playing the leading role at the Shaftesbury, he received a very curious letter from a gentleman who had been to see the play with his two sons, who were home from a boarding-school for the holidays. The writer began by thanking Mr. Willard for "a most delightful evening," which was hardly the happiest expression to use in conveying gratitude for the efforts of a profoundly earnest tragedian (as the actor then was); and, what seemed equally in appropriate, he ventured to think that the Lady Macbeth was "perfectly charming." But he had one serious complaint to make, and this was in reference to the text. He had always understood, he said, that objectionable words were carefully removed from Snakespeare's works before they were presented on the stage, and he had been terribly embarrassed when Macbeth had talked to the Witches about "this blasted heath," and had used a worse word still in the soliloquy beginning "Is this a dagger that I see before me?" These were the very expressions he had been trying to break his boys of the habit of using, and now that they had heard them employed by Shakespeare his position as a reformer would henceforth be a most awkward and unenviable one. And with that the troubled father begged to remain Mr. Willard's very faithful servant.

In writing last week to the character of the lost policeman" in the new Gaiety piece, so cleverly played by Mr. Alfred Lester; (writes a correspondent) in marvelling that the idea of a policeman lost in London should have been hailed on all hands as an entirely original one; and in dragging forward Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Policeman Peter Forth," who got lost in Soho, "from his obscure retreat," that readers might enjoy a laugh at the "genuine article," I really had no thought of laying the charge of plagiarism at the numerous front-doors of Mr. George Edwardes's authors. The very essence of burlesque is in the inversion of things, and I cannot see how it would be possible for Gaiety authors, in introducing a policeman into their "book," to avoid the joke they have made in *The New Aladdin*. They have managed the thing cleverly and humorously and in Mr. Lester for their exponent they are indeed lucky.

One does not care to see the old friends of one's youth forgotten in the present rush. And "Peter the Wag" is a very old and a very delightful friend. I made his acquaintance, when I was a boy, through Henry S. Leigh, himself a very talented writer of verses, who read him to me one night within the stage door of (curiously enough) the old Gaiety Theatre, and afterwards presented me with the book—the "Bab Ballads" —which contained him. Of course, it is not be thought for an instant that Mr. Gilbert himself cares a brass farthing about there being another lost policeman in the field. But one cannot help "saying something" when one finds the old idea of one man hailed enthusiastically as the new idea of another; and if you readers have no objection, I am going to celebrate the happening of similar "coincidences" to that I have referred to, by bringing the originals into these columns, and proving their former existence with quotations from the respective ballads to which they belong. It is a duty one owes to one of the greatest humorists of modern times.

The comedian who has made so great a hit at the Gaiety with Mr Gilbert's lost policeman, impersonating the "Crusher" in that restful and unforced yet emphatic manner which the creator of the character would himself, I am sure most heartily commend, has, in his professional career, gone through an experience which in the consideration of the thoughtful playgoer may be held to account in no small degree for his success as a comic player. Mr. Lester has appeared as the villians of melodrama. It is a fact widely acknowledged that an early apprenticeship to the sombre departments of theatricals is an excellent thing for an actor whose aim is to shine ultimately as a comedian on the stage to-day—I will not betray him by mentioning his name—who played the villians in Sims and Pettitt melodrama on tour. He went further, and played Hamlet. He went further still, and contemplated appearing as the foundling youth, Ion, in Judge Talfford's tragedy of that name. It is true that he could not find a manager to give him a chance in this character, but the flesh and the spirit were willing if the opportunity was weak.

It was not so very long ago that Mr. Alfred Lester was appearing at the Palace in a comedietta of his own making, called The Scene-shifter's Lament. He acted so naturally the part of a scene-shifter in this trifle that the report got about, not altogether to his annoyance (for it was a decided compliment to him as an artist), that he had originally been a stage-hand, in whom some management had seen something funny, and so had brought him out in the rough, just by way of a thoroughly modern theatrical experiment. But this sort of thing is not possible with male players. They must have had "some previous experience" before they can hope to be "starred," even at a music-hall; and Mr. Lester's stage education was a long one. In various stock companies in towns he has worked as the actors worked of old, appearing in two or three characters in one evening with a management that changed its bill three or four times in the week.

Therefore, one feels inclined to accept in a kindly spirit his confession that he is a past-master at gagging. There can be nothing so surely calculated to encourage the undesirable practice of gagging as having to play a dozen different characters in a week and Mr. Lester may be forgiven. I have heard many an actor say that it is better to gag when one "dries up" than to disturb the inrerest of the play by edging up to the prompter for information. Few playgoers will agree with this opinion, and for a very sufficient reason. The fact is, that the best actor seems unable to gag without letting the audience into the secret. Either he turns to the audience to see how his gag has gone, or he laughs while he is gagging—or the persons on the stage to whom he has gagged laughs at his gag. Which, of course, disturbs the interest of the story quite as much as a flash interview with the prompter. Mr. Alfred Lester's favourite parts, up to the time of going to the Gaiety, were Richelieu in *The Three Musketeers*, Heckett in *Ramang Rye*, and Shaum the Post in *Arrah-no-Pague*.

I have seen some of the dresses some of the preparations for the new Empire ballet, *La Debutante*, and I hereby warn the gentlemen who write the notices on ballets for the daily papers that no ordinary or stereotyped phrases of the eulogistic order will suffice to describe the beauties that are to be revealed to them. The subject of the ballets is one that offers special opportunity to Mr. Wilhelm, the designer both of the scenes and the costumes, for the exercise of his genius for showing us pretty women at their prettiest and grand salons at their grandest, and when the ballet is produced there will be no better place in London for studying the latest fashions than the Empire Theatre. At present, however, all here, in connection with this particular ballet, is that wonderful confusion that in some magic way turns in a few days into still more wonderful order. The girls are covered in pins and tacking-threads that in a week or two will have been replaced by neat hemming: the stage is a busy workroom, which anon shall be decked and furnished with the richest stuffs and the softest lights, and the principal dancers are pirouetting in their practising-skirts of sombre and unbecoming holland. Meanwhile, in spite of the chaos that reigns here in the daytime consequent up on these preparations for the ceremony of introducing *La Debutante*, the nightly programme at the Empire remains undisturbed, and the house is as well patronised as ever.

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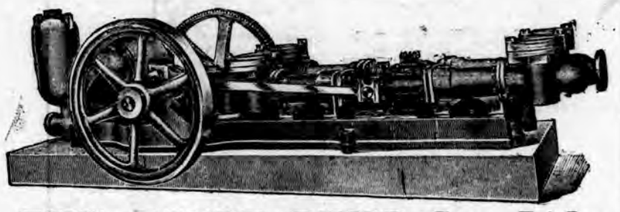

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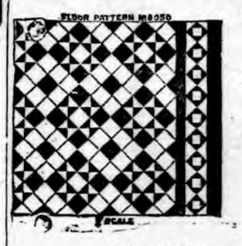

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SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1906.

VEDIC V.. PURANIC.

A Retrospect..

The upper ten of the Bombay Hindu Society have reached their boiling point over the hot controversy of the *Vedokta* alias *Vedic* question. Every Native paper seems to have got into the vortex of the ebullition. The Brahmans of Bombay are mainly divided into three sections: Deshasth, Karade and Konkasth; literally, residents of the Desh country, Karhad and the Konkan, tract. The Deshastas are the chief and original Brahmans of the country who maintained their supremacy until the rise of the Peshvas—members of a Bhatt family claiming origin from the Berbers through their Sanskrit texts confirmed by the late Rav Saheb V. N. Mandalik—a member of their own tribe. The African origin of this Coast-tribe has been established beyond contradiction. The great political supremacy they obtained during the time of the Bhatt *alias* Peshva family enabled them to get into the Brahman caste by feasting and patronage. It is on record that the Deshasth Brahmans refused to dine with the Peshvas and that intermarriage was not and is not allowed or tolerated. But the Peshva Balaji himself married a poor Deshasth Brahman girl in order to get his caste into the regular Brahman fold. The Rastes of Wai near Mahableshwar were dealers in old broken brass pots. One day, a lamp was sold to the poor old dealer by a servant of the Peshva family. On cleaning it, he found that it was made of gold. To prove his honesty, or perhaps to make an impression on the Peshvas, he repaired to the house and laid the lamp before the Peshva and said that the gold was his. He would not reveal the name of the servant who sold it to him because "he had promised secrecay," but he could not in fairness keep such a valuable thing! The Peshva was struck with the flash of the light of honesty, and made him his friend and subsequently his father-in-law. Thus rose Mr. Gokhale (for that was his original name) into the founder of the Raste family! Raste therefore is a self-assumed name which means true or faithful from *rasta*, just true. From so humble an origin rose the builders of the gigantic ghats and temples on the banks of the Krishna at Wai. The relations of a humble broken pot-seller were equally humble if not worse. They all gathered round him at Wai and formed a *bhikshuk-pura* or beggarly-priest's row.

The mother of the Peshva Madhavrao I., Gopikabai, acquired great influence in her court after her husband's death and during her consumptive son's regime. She it was through whose influence her brothers Raste—the sons of the founder of the family were employed to organize looting-expeditions to the Karnatik. There, on their way lay Kolhapur a branch of the original Shivaji Bhosla's family of which the Peshvas had managed to bleed or suck out all power at Satara. Satara was disabled but Kolhapur remained intact from the baneful influence of this ungrateful tribe-notorious for its "lustily counting the beams of the house of their hosts" as the Maratha adage goes. Kolhapur and Wai therefore have a hereditary family feud. The *bhikshuks* or beggar-priests (from *bhiksha* begging) of Wai were fed annually at Poona by the Peshvas in the historical *ramna* by distributing *dakshina* or cash. Brahmans from all parts of India were invited to accept large sums thus distributed. They were paid a premium, on any Sanskrit manuscript they could produce containing references to the mean or African origin of the tribe, represented by the Peshwas, and called Chitpavans, *i.e.*, purified corpses, as they were found almost dead from a wreck on the Western Coast known as the Konkan. Hence the name Konkansth assumed by the tribe after its rise through the Peshvas.

The original *puranas* recording their foreign origin were thus obtained and destroyed and a set of new *puranas* were compiled to replace them. The glorious conquest of Parshuram over the sea was manufactured. He was made to throw an arrow and to say like Timon of Athens, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." But the story is possibly an Indian version of the African story of Rameses III, and his naval conquest. It was, whatever be its real source, made the peg for the glorification of the up-starts. The *Ramana* afforded excellent opportunities for fresh improved, enlarged and annotated editions! Even now there is a complaint that the Dakshna Fund is made the monopoly of Brahman authors. What then remained was to put down the real Konkansthas the Shenavi Brahmans of the coast represented by the Honourables Justice Chandavarkar, Dr. Bhandarkar and the editor of the *Chikitsak*. Puranas were compiled to reduce this rival tribe to the position of *tri-kar-mis* or performers of half out of the six duties prescribed in the Vedas, and this was the pseudo authority under which the late barrister Bal Mangesh Wagle, B. A., L.L.B., the first graduate of the Bombay University was prosecuted by the Chitpavans of Thakurdwar 30 years ago. The prosecution failed. The Shenvis rose.

The late Justice Telang Shenvi-Judge has, in his usual lucid style, described the persecutions of his tribe by the vindictive Peshvas. So very acrimonious and mean were the persecutions that the Shenvis had to migrate to Gwalior under their leader Ramchandra and this accounts for the large number of the people of that caste in the Census Report of the Gwalior State. Another tribe persecuted by the Chitpawans was, the goldsmiths. They have been given all sorts of bad names fearful to recount. The third caste that suffered was the Prabhus who got so enraged that they facilitated the establishment of a new Raj at Baroda and the Gaikvads were so grateful as to name two important wards of the City after their Divans, Raoji and Babaji—nay the very coin of Baroda is called Babashai after the loyal Minister who introduced it in the interest of his master. Many Prabhus left their home under the persecutions of the Peshvas and settled in Baroda. This accounts for the large number of the Prabhus in the Baroda Census Report, as well as the Central India Census Report because some of them went to Dhar under the leadership of another minister Raghunathrao Dighe. The Peshvas and their castemen had still more rivals to put down and they were the Karhadas now represented by Sir Bhalchandra Bhatvadekar. So disgusted were these residents of Karhad at the stupid and impossible stories invented to account for their origin and customs that they left for Indore and helped the Holkars in establishing another Raj. This again accounts for the large number of the Karhadas in the Indore State. Minister Kirtane, Justice Bhadbhade, and Counciller Mulye, all belong to that tribe.

The Shenvis, Karhadas and Prabhus thus established rival principalities which have survived; the Peshva-house sunk deep into oblivion by their own men. The Natus rose from ashes of the Peshva family and their family fend with the Prabhus and Deshasthas, the faithful adherents of the Satara throne, influenced them in procuring the final effacement of that *musnad* in 1840 or thereabout. Nagpur, the eastern capital of the great Bhoslas was also gone.

THERE NOW REMAINS ONLY KOLHAPUR,

and that principality is therefore being attacked under the garb of the Vedic question by a man from Wai, the seat of the *Bhikshuks* or beggar-priests, collected by the Gokhales turned into Rastes by a lamp of Gold—an old lamp of Allahuddin! The *Vedokta* therefore is a garb under which the *pseudo*—Brahmans of African origin, have been trying to give undeserved importance to their own tribe by the ladder of exclusiveness. Although they cannot under the Ægis of the British Government do what they could do under the transitory power of the Peshvas, augmented with the help of the Sindias, Gaikvads, and Holkars, they have been by hook or crook trying their best to ruin the Kolhapnr State by taking advantage of the native press which is mostly edited by them. They started a school in Poona on the principle of the "end justifying the means." They created a large number of school masters whose low salary did not attract really high caste and self-respecting-Prabhus, Shenvis or Marathas proper, they established a rabid press rising in the estimation of their readers in proportion to the number of convictions of their editors. They started a secret Society headed by foolish boys like the notorious Chapekars. They introduced the tricks of praising everything their own under the leadership of the late Vishnu Shastri Chiplonkar. They have the audacity to boycott the newspaper *Chikitsak* simply because it is edited by a genuine rival Koknath, a Shenvi, who did not award "praise—all praise" to one of their so-called leaders whom they dubbed "Chhatrapati-Maha-Rajadhiraj."

Of the African tribes which left Alexandria under the persecutions of Physeon, one of the husbands of Cleopatra, the Berber Chitpavans resemble the one described by C. Rollin in his Ancient History at page 299 to 322, as the following quotation will show:—

They first piqued themselves upon an exact observance of the law; to which they added a great number of traditions, that they pretended to have received from their ancestors, and to which they much more strictly adhered than to the law itself, though contrary to each other. They acknowledged the immortality of the soul and in consequence, another life after this. They affected an outside of virtue regularity and austerity which acquired them great consideration with the people. But under that impositious appearance they concealed the greatest vices, sordid avarice insupportable pride, an insatiable thrust of honours and distinctions; a violent desire for ruling alone, an envy that rose almost to fury against all merit but their own; an irreconcilable hatred for all who presumed to contradict them; a spirit of revenge capable of the most horrid excesses; and what was still there a more distinguishing charaeteristic, and outdid all the rest—a black hypocrisy, which always wore the mask of religion." The Vividhadyan Vistar an old and respectable Maratha magazine, bears testimony to

THE ABSENCE OF ALL RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

of these Brahmans in its issue of the current month (Oct 1906) and yet in spite of such a fact the Chitpavans have been raising a howl over the *vedic* question. The object, therefore, is simply to annoy the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the friend of the British Government. Its late professor started a newspaper at Kolhapur and an impossible scheme for a National School, *i.e.*, a Brahman School for the Brahman boys. He has not rested there. He has started a political weapon in the name of a "popular Congress" for the Kolhapur State and to add to his means of annoying the Maharaja with worthless petitions. But he has been deceiving himself into the belief that he is not made as a branded man. The Vedic question will soon assume a political aspect under the garb of doing good to the *rayyats* of Kolhapur but ready to coerse the Maharaja into employing Chitpavan Brahmans and other few—who are being deceived into the belief that they will be profited by the introduction of the Brahman element in the Official circle at Kolhapur. These fire-brands, these mother-eating fire-flames, will consume those who will ever help them to rise, just as a fire consumes the faggots that help it to ignite and the flames to form. The British Government has educated them and with this very weapon they have been attacking the British race; the British Government has raised them to the position of School Masters, and with the same weapon they have been teaching sedition. The British Government has raised them to the position of Members of Council in Bombay and Calcutta, and with the same weapon they have been sapping the very foundation of the British Government by influencing discontented Anglo-Indian Officials in London. The British Government had better be aware of this tribe. They are possibly allied for the Sansias as well as the Chitpavan, can be traced to the banks of the Euphrates and the coast of the Caspian Sea along with the Scythians. It is curious that the Chitpavan and allied Brahmans living on the Western coast who in their *puranas* claim to be Berbers should hold the largest number of Makran and Baluch place-names and a conspicuous percentage of nautical names. Mr. Risley, in his "Castes and Tribes of Bengal" says, that the African Berbers belong of right to the European races. These Berbers and their fellows in fact shading as they do, into the Negro race South of Sahara, we must regard as having least departed from the aboriginal European type. Ratzel in his "History of Men" (Vol. I p 446) confirms the infusion of foreign element in the coast districts. He also mentions (Vol. I pp. 98 and 438) slave trade in girls. Lord Curzon's "Persia" (p. 520) and Mr. Edwardes' "History of the town of Bombay" (p. p. 3 and 7) confirms it. The late Honourable V. N. Mandalik who was himself a Chitpavan Brahman, asserts in the *Royal Asiatic Society's Journal* (Vol. VIII p. 3) that his caste must have come from Egypt. On examining the list of the Chitpavan and other Brahman family names,

SOME CURIOUS RESEMBLANCES

are visible. They are:—*Gadrosia*, a well-known province on the Makran coast. The Gadras in Baluchistan are believed to be the sons of African slaves, and are employed even at the present day to tend sheep, while the Gadres form a sept-name among the Chitpavans. Gadiara on the other hand is still a shepherd caste in India. In British Baluchistan there were 7898 Gadras in 1901. Kakar is a tribe in Baluchistan, chiefly consisting of farmers and numbering 107,825. There are *kakre s* among these Brahmans. Karkar means a range of mountains. Dewars.—Another Baluch tribe with 7033 souls there are Devares among these Brahmans Brahul, or Brahuivan is a Baluch tribe resembling Brahman in phonetic sound. It is quite possible that like the Koris of the Makran coast who assumed a similarly sounding name Koli—which is really

a forest tribe represented by the Raja of Jaohar, those Brahuivans who came from the same tract assume Brahman as their caste name, and introduced the story of Parashuram's creating the Konkan for them. Banu is a Baluch tribe and *Bhanu* a Brahman sub-divison on the Western coast. Hing, or asafætida is still the monopoly of Baluchistan. Hinglas, is a Hindu place of pilgrimage, and Hingol the name of a river. Any one taking the hing plant from its native soil is even now being killed. Mr. Huge-Buller could with difficulty induce one of his *Levy* sowars to get a *dried* plant. The Brahman surnam Hingne therefore bespeaks Baluch origin. *Hingne* were the family priests of the Peshvas and have a large, and elaborately carved palatial building at Nasik. Lalla, plural Lalle, literally means the drummers in attendance on dancing girls. These are Leles among the Chitpavans. Gokhale, Lord Curzon's "Persia" (Vol I p. 270 mentions Gokhalau as the name of a city on the Persian border. Bama, is a river and ancient town in Persia. There is a Bam family among the Brahmans, Gandhare. People of Kandhar the mother of the Kauravas is often claimed as a Kandahar princess. Kirvant. Residents of Kirmania, a province on the Makran coast, are likely to be called Kirmant or Kirvant. Sub Brahmans. Kirane. The man who kept the accounts, correspondence and water-supply of a ship. (Ain-i-Akab p.194). Punjeri. The man who climbed up the mainstaff and gave intimation of the approach of a vessel or a cyclone. There are pujaris (from puja-worship) among Brahmans, a name allied to pujeri just as Brahuivan is to Brahman phonetic resemblance availed of in selecting new names (ibid 194.) Gogte. Sailors whose business it was to remove the water of leakages in ships were called Gomti while Gogte is a Brahman family. Kher. Kher means a sailor, Kherva is its plural, the caste which at the present day follows this profession is called Kharwa (p. 195.) Ain-i-Akabari. There is her family among Brahmans. Bulel. The man who remained in charge of the *bulib* or the Captain's (Nakhoda) perquisite. There are Bulets among Brahmans.

When so many names of one caste resemble the tribal and place-names of a given tract or are of a nautical type, it behoves us to take it not as a mere accident, when the Sanskrit texts themselves admit the Berber origin of a tribe. It forces direct attention, when an acknowledged scholar like V. N. Mandalik the author of the Hindu Law, himself asserts without the least fear of the hornet's nest expected from his caste in retaliation, when they silently swallow the pill, when they their names connect them to fisher folk, the decision forced on ethnographists is that the oceanic Chitparans, are from Gadrassia, Kirman and Mahran in Baluchistan where they may have come in ancient days from Egypt, through Persia, as prehistorical fishing folk. Their broad heads, blonde hair and grey eyes leave hardly any doubt as to their foreign origin, their superior intelligence telling the same tale.

The original dialect of the Chitpavans contains many words found among the fishermen and sailor castes the Kolis and the Gabids, for instance (1) *Ched* or *Chedi* a girl the Kolis have a godling called cheda, and the Ratnagiri Gabit still call their sons Chedas. (2) and near (2) Peltads Altadi afar. These words have a clear oceanic origin from *tadi* or *tad* a coast. (3) Zil Zilgo a boy (4) Macho, a cot from *mach* the raised platform raised as watchtowers of old. (5) Ajoo Ajis grand father and grand mother (6) Bapus Ayis father and mother-Yecha Yoneha Come. (8) Had Hadna Bring. Add to this that, as shown above Even some of their family names are distinctly nautical

In Northern India and in ancient Sanskrit books. the Chondra Kant is a crystal which is supposed to give out cold sweat or exudation, but the Chandra Kant of the Chitpavans is a fossil coral found at Gwader on the Makran coast. They call it "produced in Dwarka"—a port. May it not be a term of the Kaivarta tribe or sea-farers who became Chitpavan Brahmans, on colonizing the Western coast? They say in the *Scantyadri Khand* (chapter VI) "We are Kaivartas, living on the banks of the Indus, and Vyaothas (Shikaris) by profession." This chapter further adds "Hearing this Ram (Parashuram) turned them into" Brahmans (that is manufactured them into rahmans.) Antecedents apart, the educated portion of the Chitpavans should at least adopt the ways of the civilized world. Will they take this hint?

HISTORICUS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 3rd November.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts	Total for the week
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd Nov. 1906—	Rs.	R	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry system.	2 83 628	6,05,268	7,514	8,96,410
I M R do ...	56 773	1,11,389	1,031	1,69,193
A D C Ry ...	12,526	19,478	118	32,132
Total...	3,52,937	7 66,135	8,663	11,27,735
Actuals for corresponding week ending 3rd Nov. 1905—				
G I P R system...	3 26,003	5 46,160	7,391	8,79 574
I M R do ..	57,525	1,14,519	1,453	1,69,497
A D C Ry ...	13,123	10,661	82	23,866
Total....	3 92,651	6,71,360	8,926	10,72,937
Increase or Decrease G I P R...	— 42,375	+ 59,088	+ 123	+ 16,836
Increase or Decrease I M R...	+ 3,248	+ 26,870	— 422	+ 29,696
Increase or Decrease A D C Ry	587	+ 8,817	+ 36	+ 8,256

THE SIX PER CENT BANK RATE.

Its Causes and Possible Remedies

THE worst of a sudden and unexpected change in the Bank Rate like that of last Friday, writes Mr. W. R. Lawson to the *Financial Times* of Oct. 22 is that the public have to guess the reasons for it. If the Bank Directors could issue a short memorandum stating, or at least indicating, what had moved them to act so abruptly the effect would probably be reassuring. They prefer, however, the court martial fashion of giving their decisions without note or comment. Such, of course, may be non-committal, and at the same time save trouble, but it opens the door to a large amount of miscellaneous criticism.

Critics generally have been lenient, for everyone entitled to express an opinion now begins to appreciate the difficulties of the situation. Wherever fault has been found with the Bank Director it is on the score of hesitation and uncertainty. The joint stock banks would rather have seen the 5 per cent. rate put on three weeks sooner than it was, and then they say the 6 per cent. rate might have been avoided. They also regret the 6 per cent. rate was not declared at the regular weekly meeting on Thursday if the Directors saw the least chance of its being required. But, of course, the joint stock banks are not absolutely impartial. Every advance in the rate brings grist to their mills and enables them to recover business which was being diverted to Thread-needle Street.

On one point all the authorities are agreed—that the "dual rate" experiment has for the second time proved a failure. Its first trial at the beginning of the year provoked a storm of controversy, during which the "dual rate" was allowed to drop. It might have been wiser not to make any fresh attempt to revive it. At all events, it is done for now, and even the Governor himself can no longer have much faith in it. When the Money Market is being twisted up by way of discipline equal treatment all round is likely to yield the best results. It is grievous, no doubt, to have t "penalise trade," as the latest gag of Lombard Street puts it, but the position is altogether too complex to admit of minor discriminations. If the gold drain is to be checked within a reasonable period, still more if a return flow of gold is to be excited, sharp and straight rates are unavoidable.

The 5 per cent. rate was a complete failure to begin with. It did not turn the exchanges in our favour by a perceptible fraction of an inch. We cannot even be very confident that a 6 per cent. rate will succeed. The obstinacy of the foreign exchanges in face of such strong pressure as has been put upon them may force us to the conclusion that there is something new and peculiar in the present demand for gold. It is not so much a monetary on a trade demand as a scramble for the metal itself. In trying to discover the objects of the scramble we must first ask ourselves where the gold is going and who are the people so eager to get it.

The three chief competitors of the Bank of England for new gold are the United States, Argentina and Egypt. Latterly Canada has entered the arena much to the surprise of old-fashioned bankers, who have has long been holding up the Canadians as a chosen people, who can run a safe banking currency with a mere varnish of gold. This month they have reversed their record and become active importers. They began by taking half a million sterling from London and immediately after they secured seven million dollars from New York.

If the recent history of the above countries be examined from the gold standpoint it will be seen that they are all prospering greatly. They have better opportunities than most other nations of employing gold to advantage, and it is to London that they naturally come for it. An advance of one or two per cent in our Bank rate may weigh very little against the special objects for which they desire the gold. Egypt has been of late the most urgent buyer, and the erratic calls on the Bank of England must have worried the Directors not a little. The Argentine demand has hardly begun yet, while those of New York and Canada may be resumed at any moment.

It is becoming doubtful if the Bank can protect itself much longer against such special drains by its antique device of making money dear. The question is not one of money only, or of ordinary exchange. It is a general gold hunger among nations that have but lately joined the circle of gold using States. We ourselves helped to raise these nations out of the slough of their old paper and silver currencies; consequently the present trouble is to a large extent of our own making. Ten years ago, when Egypt, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico and half a dozen other such States were struggling out of bankruptcy they needed no gold. They had no trade balance against us; on the contrary, they were always borrowing from us. Now they flood us with their exports: they have given up borrowing and have taken instead to a practice much less agreeable for us of draining away our gold reserves.

The trade part of the question need not trouble us much, neither need the banking question. The problem is how to find gold for a lot of new buyers who take it away and do not return it. If they simply used it to move their crops and then let us have it back there might be some prospect of relief, but the bulk of the gold that such countries have taken from the Bank of England may not come back until some financial collapse compels them to part with it. The mere fact of there being so many new gold currencies in the world tends to obstruct the circulation of the metal. Each of these currencies acts like a sponge and whatever loose gold comes near it is liable to be absorbed. Even high money rates may not bring it back to London.

If this 6 per cent. rate should fail not only toward off foreign drains on the Bank reserve, but to restore it to a safe level, the need for fresh legislation will be demonstrated beyond dispute. The trading community could not be expected to submit to be "penalised" further for no interest of their own or of the country at large, but for interests often actually opposed to our own. A 4 per cent. Bank minimum is the highest normal rate that suits traders. They never get money under 5 per cent., however cheap it may be in Lombard Street, Every rise in the Bank minimum above 4 per cent. "penalises" them in so far as it makes trade money so much dearer. A 5 per cent. minimum means to them 6 or 6½ per cent., which the Bank Directors have practically admitted to be too high by the great reluctance with which they rose to 5 per cent. A 6 per cent. Bank minimum means at least 7 per cent. for trade money and increased difficulty in getting it.

Only a national emergency or a grave financial crisis can justify a Bank minimum of more than 5 per cent. For no smaller reason can the trading community be asked to endure it for even a week or two. Just now, however, there is no national emergency and no financial trouble at home, though there may be a few ominous signs of it abroad. The only excuse of the Bank Directors for jumping the official rate to 6 per cent on Friday was the leaky condition of their gold reserve. They have in the present state of the law no more rational means of stopping the leak. It is now the obvious duty of the banks to go to the Government and say that something must be done to stop the leak permanently.

A workable currency law would be the greatest boon that Parliament could give to the country within the next six months. It cannot be taken hand too soon, even if the passive register circus should have to shut up for a time to make way for it. What the new law should be, it is for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to find out from his City advisers, official and private. From the dusty clouds of recent discussion a few definite points have emerged. Mr. Holden has proved his case for a straight gold currency disentangled from Government and other securities. It is an ulterior question who ought to bear the cost of the change—the Governments or the banks, or both.

From a public point of view the change will pay for itself handsomely by placing the note issues of the Bank beyond the reach of gold raids, and by the same process rendering its note reserve less vulnerable. In the public interest the change should be made promptly, leaving minor questions of expense to be settled here after. Though I cannot support Mr. Holden's view that the Treasury should provide and maintain the gold to be substituted for the 18½ millions sterling of securities now in the Issue Department, I cordially agree with him that it should put up an adequate gold reserve for its own savings bank deposits. That alone would go far towards the 18 ½ millions of new gold required to put the note issues of the Bank on a wholly metallic basis.

The currency part of the problem may thus be easily solved. But there will still be the much more difficult problem of providing adequate gold reserves for the 900 millions of deposits held by the banks of the United Kingdom. The banks have never taken any practical step in this direction. They have not even discussed it in a practical spirit. They have not even agreed among them as to a proper starting point. The questions of adequate reserves against their deposits must turn, first of all, on what they consider their deposits to be. If they regard them as so much legal money placed in their keeping, they must be prepared to re-pay legal money when called upon for it. But if they regard them as bank credits—which fully 90 per cent of them are— then only bank credits can be reclaimed from them.

The orthodox banking doctrine that a golden sovereign can be demanded for every pound of bank deposits would in the latter case have to be given up. Being a doctrine impossible to carry out, consequently a mere pious opinion, it might be given up without either loss or danger. If the London banks were to combine and inform their depositors that on and after a certain date deposits would be repayable in coin only up to £100 at a time, and that all payments over £100 might at the option of the Bank, be made in Clearing House notes—their position would be completely safeguarded without any prejudice to the depositors.

The latter when repaid in Clearing House notes would be getting something quite as good as they had put in—generally much better. Of course, special deposits might be made in coin which would be repayable in the same form. But there is no sound foundation for the idea, thoughtlessly fostered by the 1844 type of banker, that in exchange for all the private cheques, trade bills and other forms of credit paper passing through the current accounts of his customers he should hold himself bound to repay pound for pound in gold. So long as bankers accept their customers' cheques and bills on the implied understanding that they are to be repayable pound for pound in gold they of course incur legal liability to repay in gold, but that might be easily altered by an express proviso making them repayable in some equally good form of credit paper, say Clearing House notes.

New York examples are not much in favour at the moment, but the New York custom of making cheques payable through the Clearing House only has obvious advantages. It effectually protects the banks from large demands for hard cash over the counter, which might often be inconvenient. The innovation if adopted here would be practically nominal, as nearly all cheques on London banks go through the Clearing House. The latent right to demand payment in coin is so rarely exercised in the case of large cheques as to be of little value. The gold which may possibly be asked for, but which seldom is, costs the banks a great deal more than all the gold they pay out.

Both the remedies for emergency Bank Rates above suggested could be easily and speedily applied. A very short Act of Parliament would enable the securities in the Issue Department to be replaced by gold. If at the same time Clause IV. of the Bank Act were repealed the Bank of England would be given a perfectly free hand to buy or sell gold as occasion required. It would be still simpler for the clearing banks as a whole to limit the possible demands on them for gold over the counter by making cheques over a certain amount payable only through the Clearing House.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta 10th September 1906.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1906-7 .....£17,800,000

Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 8th September 1906 By Council Bills .....£ 9,230,076

By Gold.....£ Nil

Balance to be remitted from 9th September 1906 to 31st March 1907 .....£ 8,569,924

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A MAHOMEDAN FAMILY SUIT.

Mother, Sons, and Daughters at Variance.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russel heard a suit brought by Sharifabibi, widow, against Abdul Latiff bin Mahomed Ibrahim Jitekar and others, in which the plaintiff prayed that certain documents were none of them binding on her, and that they may be set aside; that all orders and directions given by the Hon. Mr. Leslie Crawford, as arbitrator in pursuance of the order in the suit, may be set aside and the parties to the suit may be relegated to their respective positions before the order was passed; that the estate of Haji Mahomed Ibrahim Jitekar may be administered by the Court, and the plaintiff's share therein may be ascertained and paid to her; that the arrangements made between the parties as set forth in a certain old plaint, may be given effect to, and partition made in accordance therewith; that the fourth defendant, Haji Ibrahim Haji Mahomed Ibrahim Jitekar, may be ordered to account for the estate come to his hands, etc., Mr. Strangman and Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the first three defendants, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Padshaw, instructed by Messrs. Sorabji and Jehangir, appeared for the fourth and fifth defendants; and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Khunderao, Shripad, and Laud, appeared for the sixth defendant.

The plaintiff, the widow of Haji Mahomed Ibrahim Jitekar stated that her husband died in Bombay intestate on the 18th April 1905, leaving him surviving as his heirs, according to Mahomedan law, the plaintiff, his widow, the first fourth, and fifth defendants, his sons, and the second, third and sixth defendants, his daughters. The state consisted of the deceased's shares in four different estates of different relations of his, each of which estate was the subject of a separate suit, in this Court. The deceased also left ornaments and jewellery of considerable value. The first and fourth defendants had been assisting their father in the management of his immoveable properties, and the fourth defendant had latterly the entire management thereof. After the death of his father, he took possession of all his estate and properties, cash, ornaments, and jewellery; recovered the rents, and had rendered no account of his management. In June 1906 a suit was brought in this Court by some of the parties against the remaining heirs. In June 1906, the plaintiff's mark was obtained by the fourth defendant to a certain document, and her other sons had taken her mark to other documents without their being read over or explained to her. By the document of June 1905, a reference was made to Mr. Leslie Crawford as sole arbitrator to divide the immoveable properties belonging to the estate. Plaintiff is a "pardanashin" lady who is totally blind, and had no independent advice when she signed the documents, which were not explained to her; and by the proposed arrangements she would be deprived of about Rs. 25,000. There were three properties which were purchased in the name of the deceased, but which were her absolute properties. After going into further details as to the matters in difference between the parties, the plaintiff submitted that, in view of what had taken place, it was necessary that a receiver should be appointed of the whole of the estate, including the immoveable properties.

The written statements of the defendants denied the material allegations of the plaintiff, and put her to a strict proof thereof. The written statement of the first two defendants stated that they and the sixth defendants were the son and daughters of the deceased by his former wife, who predeceased him many years ago, and that defendants 3, 4, and 5 were respectively the daughters and sons of the deceased by the plaintiff. They said that the claim which the plaintiff made to three immoveable properties was untenable. She was not justified in seeking to set aside the arbitrator's proceedings after giving her assent to certain of the proceedings. These defendants denied that the plaintiff had not had independent advice, or that the agreements referred to were not explained to or understood by her. The fourth defendant denied that, after his father's death, he took possession of all his estate, cash, ornaments, and jewellery. He said the accounts of his management of the properties were always open to inspection, and it was untrue to say that he had rendered no accounts to the other parties in the suit It was untrue to say that the documents to which plaintiff put her mark were not explained to her.

The hearing of details of the matter was proceeded with. Eventually the suit was adjourned till Monday with a view to an amicable settlement.

SUIT AGAINST EXECUTORS AND HEIRS.

IN the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Davur, the cause of Pragji Bhimji and others, against Valabhdass Sheuji and another, was called on. Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustom and Colah, appeared for the plaintiffs: Mr Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the first three defendants, who were the executors of Rughnath Jaising, deceased, a partner in the firm of Dharamsi Kanji. Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co. appeared for the fourth and fifth defendants, who were the minor grand children of Rughnath, and as whose guardian their maternal uncle had conducted the proceedings before the Commissioner.

Mr. Padshah said this was a suit by the surviving partners of the firm against the executors and heirs of Rughnath, a deceased partner. It had been referred to the Commissioner on the 26th Feb. 1900; the Commissioner had submitted a report to which no exceptions were taken. Up to 4th October 1906, Rs. 24,119 were found due to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Lowndes argued the question of costs.

Mr. Bahadurji said that Mr. R. D. Settna, the Commissioner, stated in his report that the parties were not unnecessarily contentious: the uncle had interfered for the good of the children; he had saved the property from being swept away, the costs should, therefore, come out of the estate.

Mr. Justice Davar: Was it all along before Mr. Settna?

Mr. Padshah: There were 43 meetings: the last five or six of these only were before Mr. Settna.

Mr. Bahadurji: The estate was saved from future liabilities by the uncle.

Mr. Lowndes: With all this litigation, a saving of Rs. 19 was made: The accounts occupied two of the last meetings only.

Mr. Bahadurji: It ended in a reduction of Rs. 175.

Mr. Lowndes: Compared with the prolonged litigation and the costs, the result was unsatisfactory and incommensurate. The executors had admitted the correctness of the accounts.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 21,119, with interest at 7½ per cent. per annum, from 5th October last up to date, and further interest on it and in costs at 6 per cent, payable out of the estate of Rughnath Jaising, Plaintiffs to undertake to hold the amount intact until all the creditors were either paid or settled with. Commissioner's report was confirmed. It was difficult, said the Judge, to realise why defendants 4 and 5 were at all made parties to the suit: it was stated it was done under advice of counsel, but the fact was, they were not originally on the record. At one time the Court felt inclined to coincide with Mr. Lowndes' view that the minor's estate had been wasted in an unnecessary litigation: saving Rs. 19, in 42 hearings, would be out of all proportion to the costs incurred. But in consideration of the arguments urged by Mr. Bahadurji, it appeared that the uncle might have honestly believed that the claims made by the plaintiffs were not just and were exaggerated: the guardian was not guilty of misconduct: therefore, the Court would not make him personally in all the costs unless material irregularity in accounts existed, a guardian should never take up a litigious attitude.

Instructions were given as to cost of all parties.

DIVINE SERVICE.

TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY NOV. 11.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Wooodward in E flat.
Hymns 260, 188 and 317.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Hymns—559, 193 and 477
Collections for—Cathedral Choir Fund,

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-20 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Evening Service—Preacher Rev A J Revnell.
6-30 p.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith B A.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour—Conducted by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. C Ryder Smith B A.
6-3 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. A J Revnell.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road.)

8-30 a.m.—Children Service,
11 a.m.—United Service—(St. Andrew's Church).
5-45 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev J R Cuthbert,

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Morning Service
Psalm—Joint Service with U F Church in Standers.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—84
Hymns—240, 265 and 231.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.

9-30 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Service Preacher Rev John O'Brien.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Even Song and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Plain Celebration
8-15 a.m.—Choral Matins.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

(Services in the Boys' School-room.)

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Choral
6-30 p.m.—Evensong—Choral and Sermon.
Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion
Hymns—320, and 324
8-40 a.m.—Matins,
Hymns—259 218 tune 79.
5-30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-3 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—433, 534, 453, 266 and 26.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S CHURCH COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Choral
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday
7-30 a.m.—Matins Daily.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong Daily.
5 p.m.—Vespers, B S Saturday.
7 p.m.—Guild of the Holy Standard, Tuesday,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 934 tons, Captain J T Hirst, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Danish steamer Birma, 2,930 tons, Captain C Jensen will sail to-day for Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Baluchistan, 1,711 tons, Captain W A H Dames arrived in harbour yesterday from Beira in ballast.

THE M Maritimes Co's steamer Ville-de-la Ciotat, 3,557 tons captain F Combe will sail to-day for Australia via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Baluchistan s	Dawes	Beira, Oct 24
	Egypt s	Lendon	London, Oct 19

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Islami s	Newby	Jedah
	Castello	Leighton	Hull, &c
	Mortlake s	Batten	Bushire
	Lhasa s	Hirst	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Berma, Jenson, for Colombo.
„ Ville-de-la-Ciotat, Combe, for Australia, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:

Steamer Lalpoora, for Jedah.
„ Baluchistan, for Antwerp.

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
5	Bangala	Rangoon
5	Crostafels	London
6	Lawada	Rangoon
6	Goorkha	Calcutta
7	Clan Colquhoun	Liverpool

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Canara, left Suez on the morning of the 8th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left Suez on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont, arrived at London on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfadyen, arrived at London on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, arrived at London on the evening of the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—125 bales wool, Bhawon Hurbhum, 322 cwt wheat P Lakhmidas, 100 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 2000 cwt turmeric Baner Krause, 100 cwt Kang, 201 cwt Kardeeseed 500 cwt Gilseed Baner Krause, 53 bales wovl F Khoopchand, 115 bales wool, J Samirmal, 24 bales wool, B Abirchand, 22 bales wool Moti Jetha, 3000 cwt oil cake, Glade and Co; 100 cwt cashewnuts, Baner and Krause, 675 cwt wheat sweeping, 150 cwt mucai and 75 cwt wall Harry Kanjee

Circassia s—9 bales Silk Kacoons, Killick Nixon and Co; 250 cwt dillseed and 201 cwt lentils and 2799 cwt methyseed Baner and Krause.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—72 cwt condiments N Muncherjee and sons, 3000 cwt cottonseed Wagjee Beehur

FOR MANCHESTER

Australia s—10 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Crosby Hall s—2000 cwt cottonseed Arjoon Khimjee 2000 cwt castorseed W and a Graham and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Crosby Hall s—440 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Baluchistan s—500 tons Manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—200 cwt fennelseed and 113 cwt mustarseed 100 cwt cashewnuts R Jewandas and Co; 7515 cwt bones M Jamal, 5 bales silk waste, Killick Nixson and Co; 1980 cwt linseed and 7650 cwt gingellyseed John Faciri, 2001 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, November 10.

1 The Range at Colaba will be available for Practice this Saturday afternoon the 10th instant from 4 p.m.

2. There will be a Parade for all members at Church Gate Station on Wednesday morning next the 14th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, November 10.

RETIREMENT.

No 279—The Commandant regets that the time is close at hand for this sever his long associating with the orps. His best thanks are due and tendered to all Ranks, to the Staff, and to al members of the Corps both individually and collectively for the unswering loyalty shewn to him in all matters and on all occasions since he received the Honor of the Command. He is glad to be able to say that he will leave the Corps in a highly efficient state and in a sounder position Financially than when it was intrusted to him and he has every confidence that the efficiency and good physique and appearance which are now the Characteriscits of the members of the Corps will be mantained unimparied in the future

In saying Farwell he wishes the Corps every prosperity success and good Fortune.

COMMAND.

Major P R Cadell will assume commande of the Corps after Lieut Colonel E Ferrers Nicholson proceeds on leave to-day and pending the return of Major A W L Dunlop.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

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